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**SOCIAL
SERVICES
NEEDS
ASSESSMENT
FEBRUARY
1977**

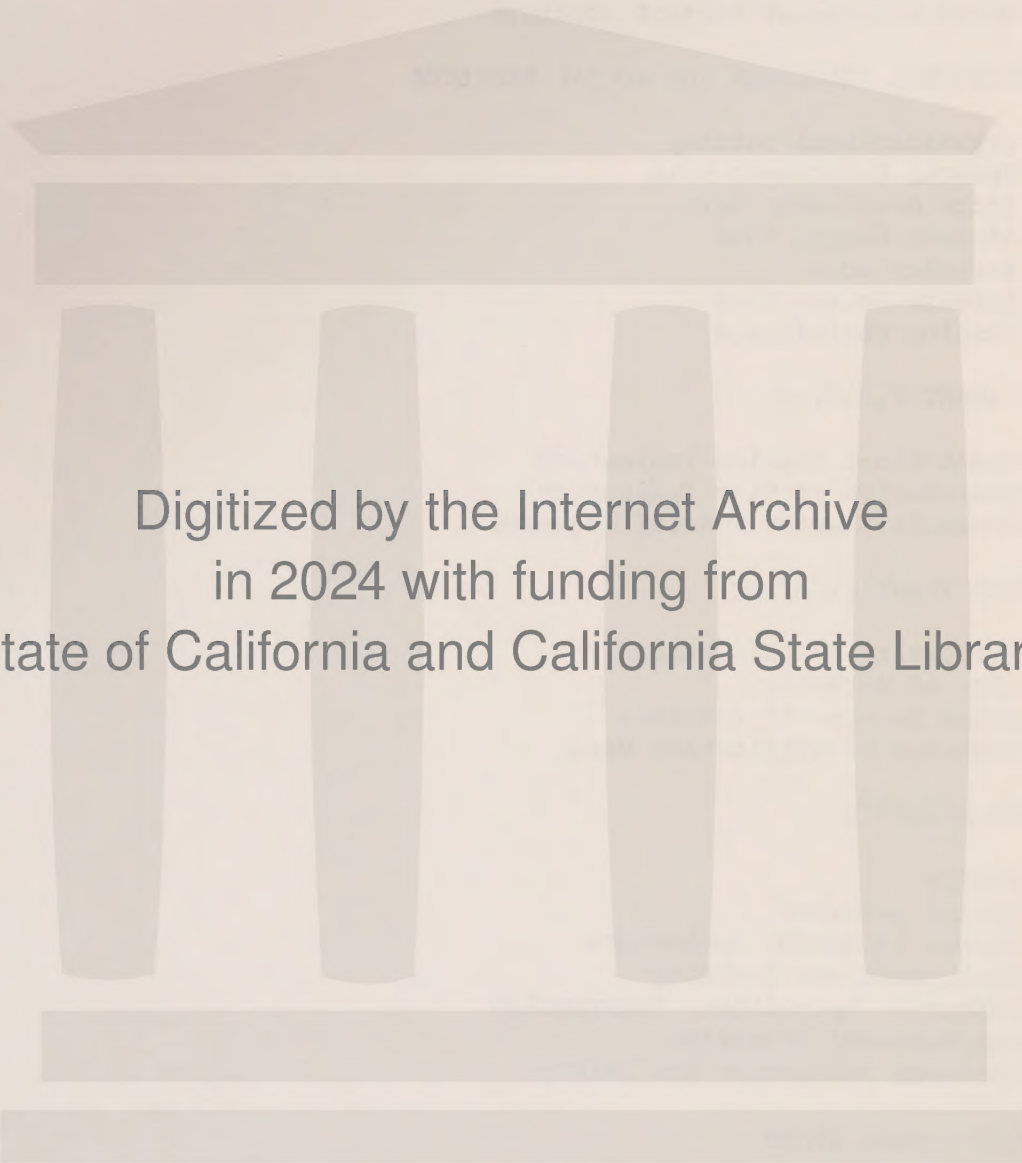
**WORKING
PAPER**

**BERKELEY
COMPREHENSIVE
PLANNING
DEPARTMENT**

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SUMMARY



The Comprehensive Planning Department has prepared this report as an informational resource for the City Council and other groups. The report describes the institutional framework for the delivery of social services, identifies needs in both quantitative and qualitative terms, identifies resources for social services, and analyzes the relationships between needs and resources.

The institutional framework for social services is fragmented, creating both problems and opportunities. Alternative roles which Berkeley might play in the social services field are defined.

Quantitative measures of social service needs were determined from the U.S. Census and agency records. Qualitative indicators were derived from surveys of residents, community agency providers of services, and "social service" board and commission members.

Information on social services resources was collected. These cover federal, state, county, University, city and privately sponsored programs.

The relationship between problems and resources was reviewed. This review led to the following conclusions:

1. A REVIEW PROCESS FOR THIS DOCUMENT IS NEEDED WHICH INCLUDES INVOLVEMENT BY RELATED BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS AND THE PUBLIC AND WHICH RESULTS IN A REFINED NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND A PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING THE SOCIAL ELEMENT OF THE MASTER PLAN.
2. A METHOD IS NEEDED TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CITY-PROVIDED SOCIAL PROGRAMS AFTER BERKELEY'S SOCIAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES ARE DEVELOPED WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF A SOCIAL ELEMENT OF THE MASTER PLAN.
3. EMPLOYMENT, ESPECIALLY FOR YOUTHS AGED 16-21, APPEARS TO BE THE MOST PRESSING SOCIAL PROBLEM CONFRONTING BERKELEY. CERTAIN HEALTH CARE NEEDS ARE ALSO NOT BEING MET.

4. BERKELEY SHOULD BECOME MORE ACTIVE AS AN ADVOCATE TO INSURE THAT ITS RESIDENTS RECEIVE A HIGH QUALITY AND AN EQUITABLE AMOUNT OF NEEDED SOCIAL SERVICES.
5. THE COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING DEPARTMENT SHOULD UPDATE THE SOCIAL SERVICES NEEDS ASSESSMENT REGULARLY AND MAINTAIN CURRENT DATA NEEDED FOR DECISION-MAKING.

INTRODUCTION



Background

Social planning at the municipal level is a recent development. Municipal government has become more active in social planning because of the recognition that human problems and solutions cannot be separated from other urban problems and solutions. Recent developments at the federal level which emphasize decentralization of governmental decision-making also stimulate local social planning.

The Comprehensive Planning Department now has social and economic as well as physical planning responsibilities. The Department has published reports on Berkeley's economy with proposals for economic planning. An interim report identifies the services and funds spent for social services within the City of Berkeley from non-profit sources. This draft Needs Assessment is a part of the Department's continuing activities in the social planning area.

Purpose

The Comprehensive Planning Department has developed this draft Needs Assessment report as an information resource. As such, it (1) identifies the existence, severity and location of particular social conditions; (2) surveys non-profit community resources which deal with these conditions; and (3) analyzes the relationship between the problems and resources.

More specifically, the Needs Assessment report has three goals:

1. To provide an overview of Berkeley social problems and existing services;
2. To furnish the Human Relations and Welfare Commission with an informational report; and
3. To provide a working document that facilitates the involvement of citizens, organizations, boards and commissions in the definition of social problems and the appraisal of resources to more effectively meet these problems.

Needs Assessment Framework

The components in this assessment are needs identification, resources identification and problem analysis. Needs identification includes both quantitative and qualitative components. The statistical indicators selected reflect the basic social characteristics and conditions in Berkeley. This draft includes no direct client input regarding perceived social service needs. Selected community agency proposals for CSA and General Fund money have been reviewed as indicators of need. One hundred fifty-nine selected community agencies were surveyed as were other key providers/professionals, including human service board and commission members, to learn their subjective impressions of Berkeley social problems. A telephone survey of fifty Berkeley residents was conducted. The questionnaires used in the surveys are reproduced in an appendix.

Resource identification covers Berkeley-provided social services and those provided by other public and private agencies. The intent of this effort is to provide a basic profile of resources (both financial and programatic) available to help solve identified problems.

Problem analysis is the final step. A framework has been established which links social programs with locally defined programs. This framework was used to evaluate service coverage and point out issues of concern.

Needs Assessment Subject Categories

This report uses the following seven categories of social services: (1) Health Services; (2) Direct Financial Assistance; (3) Employment and Training; (4) Social Services; (5) Personal Protection and Safety; (6) Cultural, Information and Recreational Services; and (7) Supplemental Education. These categories are discussed in more detail in a subsequent section of this report.

**INSTITUTIONAL
FRAMEWORK FOR
SOCIAL SERVICES**



Berkeley does not exist in a vacuum in the provision of social services. Other levels of government (especially the county) and the private sector, which have traditionally been the primary providers of social services, play active and significant roles. This section will discuss those participants in the social services system with emphasis on how the system is organized, and what are the legally mandated services for each governmental level. Two major private sector entities will be discussed, since they have an impact on Berkeley. This perspective can help to identify opportunities for Berkeley to maximize benefits which may accrue from more effective participation in the system.

Organizational Setting

The social services system as defined by this report includes the three levels of government (federal, state, and local) and the private, non-profit funding groups such as the United Way. Within this system each level and sector has a distinct role to play which upon some occasions duplicates roles and on others complements roles. The federal government plays a primary role in financing and establishing the legal framework for social service delivery and a minor role in providing social services. Typically, the state government plays a primary role in allocating resources under federal guidelines. The state also provides a legal mandate and guidelines for the administration of social services by local government. The state government plays a lesser role in the direct provision of social services. The county government's major responsibility involves operating programs under state and federal guidelines. City governments also operate under federal and state guidelines but typically provide comparatively few services. There are also entities which are mandated by federal law, such as the Alameda County Criminal Justice Board, which are independent of local governmental jurisdiction. The private, non-profit sector is more autonomous and tends to be smaller and more specialized. The general level of major responsibilities and activities in the system is illustrated in the chart below:

Table 1. ORGANIZATIONAL SETTING FOR SOCIAL SERVICES

<u>Entity</u>	<u>Role</u>			
	<u>Legal Framework/ Guidelines</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Service Provider</u>	<u>Resource Allocation</u>
Federal Government	*	*	-	-
State Government	-	-	-	*
County Government	0	-	*	*
Berkeley	-	-	*	*
Private Sector	0	*	*	*

* Major responsibility/activity
 - Minor responsibility/activity
 0 No role

The interplay and interchange among the various levels and entities can be illustrated by a review of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973. This act shows how the federal government provides funds and guidelines, and how implementation/program operation takes place at a lower level of government.

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973* (CETA) consolidates previous categorical manpower training programs into single grants for which states and local governmental entities may apply. Each prime sponsor must develop a comprehensive manpower plan showing manpower needs and services in its jurisdiction and then develop programs to meet those needs. "Prime sponsors" may be cities and counties with over 100,000 population or consortia of local governments located in reasonable proximity to each other.

Each prime sponsor, including the state, is required to establish a planning council comprised of representatives of clients, community-based organizations, the employment service, education and training agencies, business, labor, and where appro-

*The review of the act which follows is abstracted from the League of California Cities publication, "A Short Course on New Federal Social Programs," May 1976.

priate, agriculture. Each prime sponsor must also submit its plan to the Governor for review and comment. The state must also submit a State Comprehensive Manpower Plan which provides for the coordination of manpower and related services, and the coordination of all manpower and related plans in the state. The CETA funding process and organizational framework is illustrated in the following page.

Locally, the City of Berkeley serves as a "prime sponsor" or operator of manpower programs through the CETA Administration located within the City Manager's Office. The Commission on Employment and Training has been established by the City Council to advise it on program plans and project funding. The City of Oakland is also a "prime sponsor". Other cities in Alameda County are represented by the Alameda County Training and Employment Board - a thirteen-city consortia.

Federal Government Role

The federal government has major responsibilities to provide the legal framework and funds for social services. The federal government plays a lesser role as a service provider and in allocation of resources. However, resource allocation formulas are often contained in the specific legislation which authorizes or mandates a specific social service. The chart below outlines the federal role for each major category as used in this report:

FEDERAL LEVEL

STATE LEVEL

LOCAL LEVEL

DEPARTMENT
OF
LABOR

COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT

REGIONAL
DEPT. OF
LABOR

EDD

BOS
OFFICEOTHER
DIVISIONCETA
OFFICE5%
FUNDSSDE
VOCATIONAL
EDUCATIONCETA
COUNCIL(SMSC)STATE AGENCIES
RESPONSIBLE FOR
MANPOWER
SERVICESA-95
CLEARINGHOUSE

eg. 1-VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
2-VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
3-HEALTH & WELFARE AGENCY
4-STATE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
5-UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

BOS
COUNCILBOS COUNTY
PROGRAMS4%
PROGRAMSLOCAL PRIME
SPONSOR
BERKELEYLOCAL AGENCIES
PROVIDING
MANPOWER
SERVICESA-95
CLEARINGHOUSELOCAL PLANNING
COUNCIL

LOCAL MAC

eg. 1-REGIONAL OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAM
2-LOCAL VOCATIONAL REHAB. OFFICE
3-WELFARE DEPT.
4-COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY
5-COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES
:

———— FUNDING & PLAN FLOW
----- COORDINATION
..... ADVISORY RELATIONSHIPS
MAC- MANPOWER ADVISORY
COUNCIL

BOS-BALANCE-OF-STATE
SMSC- STATE MANPOWER
SERVICE COUNCIL
EDD-STATE EMPLOYMENT
DEVELOPMENT DEPT.

Table 2. FEDERAL ROLE IN SOCIAL SERVICES

<u>Service Category</u>	<u>Legal Framework/ Guidelines</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Service Provider</u>	<u>Resource Allocation</u>
Health	*	*	-	-
Social Services	*	*	-	-
Direct Financial Assistance	*	*	0	0
Employment and Training	*	*	0	-
Cultural Recreation Information	-	-	-	0
Supplemental Education	*	*	-	-
Personal Protection and Safety	-	-	-	0

Legend - * Major responsibility/activity
 - Minor responsibility/activity
 0 No role

The federal government provides direct delivery of social services in welfare administration and services to veterans. Federal law now gives responsibility for the determination of eligibility under three major programs to the Social Security Administration: Old-Age Security, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Totally Disabled. Counties retain the responsibility to provide social service assistance to the clients of these three programs and the full administration of the Aid to Families With Dependent Children program. The federal government is also involved in the provision of services to veterans in its many health care facilities located throughout the country.

At the federal level no social services are mandated. Only the judiciary and the Armed Forces are expressly required by the Constitution. In another sense the federal government creates mandates for the Executive Branch when the U.S. Congress enacts new legislation.

State Government Role

The state government has a major responsibility in the area of allocating resources under federal guidelines. This activity is part of the "New Federalism" concept promulgated by the Nixon administration in which program objectives are defined at the federal level while the specific ways of spending funds are decentralized to state and local governments. Another major state responsibility involves establishing the legal framework for the delivery of county and municipal health services, social services, and personal protection and safety services. The state role in providing social services for the seven categories is outlined in the chart below:

TABLE 3: State Government Role in Social Services

<u>Function/ Service Category</u>	<u>Legal Framework/ Guidelines</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Provider</u>	<u>Resource Allocation</u>
Health	*	-	-	*
Social Services	*	-	-	*
Direct Financial Assistance	0	-	-	-
Employment and Training	0	-	-	-
Cultural, Recreational Information	-	-	-	0
Supplemental Education	-	-	*	-
Personal Protection and Safety	8	-	-	-

Legend: * Major responsibility/activity
 - Minor responsibility/activity
 0 No role

The state legislature mandates direct social services in the areas of health (including mental health), personal protection and safety, employment and training, supplemental education, and recreation and cultural information. Federal law influences or directs state laws on some types of social services.

Health services include state mental hospitals, maternal and child health services, communicable disease control, public health education, vital records, public health nutrition, and occupational health programs. Personal protection and safety includes correctional institutions and law enforcement activities. Employment and training involvement includes manpower planning and economic development activities at the state level. The Employment Development Department provides employment placement services at the local level. Supplemental education is provided by the state through the various continuing education programs operated by both the University of California and the state universities. Recreational, cultural, and information programs are provided by the state through its system of park and recreational sites, historic sites, and museums.

Alameda County Role

The state and federal governments play a major role in financing social services and in determining the organizational arrangements for the delivery of social services. However, the primary operating entity, excluding education, is county government. A 1974 study conducted by the California County Supervisors Association's Modernization Commission cataloged 130 major services and functions of all types provided by local government in California. The study described each service, and noted whether that service was mandated by law or was optional. Of the 130 services and functions, 74 or 57% are clearly mandated by the state.¹ State mandates fall most heavily on counties; 70% of their services are required by law. The services and functions provided by counties include welfare, health and judicial programs as is indicated by the chart below:

1. County Supervisors Association of California, Catalog of Public Services and Functions, 1974.

Table 4. ALAMEDA COUNTY ROLE IN SOCIAL SERVICES

<u>Function/ Service Category</u>	<u>Legal Framework/ Guidelines</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Service Provider</u>	<u>Resource Allocation</u>
Health	0	0	*	-
Social Services	0	0	-	*
Direct Financial Assistance	0	0	*	-
Employment and Training	0	0	-	-
Cultural, Recrea- tional Information	0	0	-	0
Supplemental Education	0	0	0	0
Personal Protec- tion and Safety	0	0	*	0

Legend: * Major responsibility/activity
- Minor responsibility/activity
0 No role

Since Alameda County plays such an important role in providing social services for its residents, more emphasis will be placed on this governmental level than on the others. Early water tower service programs will be discussed, noting mandated services and the organizational unit responsible for delivering that service. Expenditure patterns and overall human services planning are discussed first.

Expenditures for Social Services in Alameda County

The Bay Area Social Planning Council conducted a study for the Alameda County Human Services Council regarding expenditures for human services in Alameda County during fiscal year 1975-76. That study revealed a total of \$682,495,000 in expenditures were made during fiscal year 1975-76. Almost all (98.9%) of the funds identified came from government sources with 71.7% coming from the federal government.²

2. Bay Area Social Planning Council, Expenditures for Human Services in Alameda County, Fiscal Year 1974-75, April, 1976, P. 8.

A total of 70.8% of all funds were expended for financial assistance and for health services. Most of this amount (88.7%) was for payments to or on behalf of individuals.³ Of the \$220,906,000 expended to operate programs 83.0% was expended by government operating agencies: 10.5% by federal and state agencies; 31% by county agencies; and 41.5% by local government agencies, including school districts.

Human Services Planning in Alameda County - The Human Services Council

A comprehensive approach to the planning of human services is being developed in Alameda County through the Alameda County Human Services Council. The 18-member council includes the heads of the County health care and social services agencies, city (including Berkeley) representatives, a private sector provider and citizens.

The Council presented a report to the Board of Supervisors in February, 1977 on human service planning in Alameda County. The report pointed out the fragmentation of the Alameda County human services system. The creation of a coordinated human services planning system was recommended. Other planning bodies deal with specific human service categories as noted below.

Health

The Alameda County Health Care Services Agency is the organizational unit responsible for delivery of health services. Under the Welfare and Institutions Code the County is required to provide (1) ambulance services, (2) both drug abuse prevention and rehabilitation programs, (2) a contribution to the health care deposit fund (Medi-Cal), (4) hospital care, and (5) mental health services. The Government Code requires the county to provide funds for care in state mental hospitals. The Health and Safety Code requires the county to provide overall health services such as communicable disease control, maternal and child health, vital records, and public health education.

Planning at the county level for health care services has been fragmented. The recently enacted National Health Act requires the establishment of health sys-

3. Bay Area Social Planning Council, Expenditures for Human Services in Alameda County, Fiscal Year 1974-75, April, 1976, P. 8.

tens agencies to develop health systems plans. The Health Systems Agency for the East Bay has not been implemented yet, but should be operational this calendar year. Previously, the Alameda County Comprehensive Health Planning Council was the organization charged with planning for health services. In addition to the new planning agency, the County Mental Health Advisory Board and the Alcoholism Advisory Board are involved in health planning. The City of Berkeley is an active participant with both boards.

Social Services (Except Direct Financial Assistance)

There are no state-mandated general social services. Services provided include youth programs and elderly programs. The Alameda County Community Action Program Agency plans and distributes funds for social programs to the poor in a thirteen city/county consortium organized under the provisions of a joint powers agreement. This consortium includes all municipalities in Alameda County except Berkeley and Oakland. The county operates an Office on Aging which administers programs under the Older Americans Act.

Personal Protection and Safety

Personal protection and safety services are a major function of county government. Detention and correction services for adults are required by the Government Code. Juvenile detention and correction services are required by the Welfare and Institutions Code. Family support services and certain parental responsibility enforcement activities are mandated by the Civil Code, the Penal Code and the Welfare and Institutions Code. The California State Constitution requires that each county have a Superior Court and a District Attorney. The Government Code requires a Public Defender. Juvenile delinquency prevention services are mandated by the Welfare and Institutions Code. Law enforcement services are mandated by the Penal Code, the Government Code, and the Vehicle Code. Probation services are mandated by the Penal Code and the Welfare and Institutions Code. The Alameda County Sheriff's Office is responsible for law enforcement activities in unincorporated areas and for correctional facilities.

Planning for personal protection and safety is carried out by the Alameda County Regional Criminal Justice Planning Board. This body plans and distributes funds pursuant to federal legislation and law enforcement administration regulations. This independent body has no formal seat for Berkeley.

Cultural, Recreational, Informational

According to the County Supervisors Association there are no state-mandated cultural, recreational, or informational services. Regional recreation programs are operated by the East Bay Regional Park District. Informational programs are funded by the county through its revenue-sharing allocation process.

Direct Financial Assistance

Direct financial assistance to needy families and persons is another function of county government. The Alameda County Social Services Agency is the organizational entity which provides direct financial assistance through its mandated Aid to Families With Dependent Children, Food Stamp, Boards and Institutions, Adult Aid, and General Relief programs. There is no advisory board or commission responsible for planning direct financial assistance in Alameda County since these disbursements are governed by formulae contained in federal law.

Supplemental Education

There are no supplemental education programs required by state law at the county level. However, the California State Constitution mandates that each county maintain a Board of Education. This board acts as a liaison between the state and local school districts and assists in curriculum development, testing, health, school library and audio-visual activities. Members of the Board of Education are elected by district. The Peralta Community College District, which is a sub-county district, provides supplemental education services for the northern section of Alameda County, including Berkeley.

Employment and Training

Employment and training programs are not mandated by state or federal law at the county level. The Alameda County Training and Employment Board administers a

CETA program and provides manpower planning and administration services to all municipalities in the county, with the exception of Berkeley and Oakland, through a joint powers agreement.

Alameda County Process for Allocating Resources for Human Services

General Revenue-Sharing

The County's General Revenue-Sharing Program is handled by the County Administrator's Office. At the present time the program operates on a fiscal year from July 1 to June 30. Berkeley is an eligible recipient of County revenue-sharing funds, although it is unlikely that it will receive funds according to the County Administrator's Office. Requests for revenue-sharing funds are required to be in the County Administrator's Office by March 1 of a funding year. Between March and August the County Administrator's Office, the County Counsel, the Revenue-Sharing Review Board and various County departments review the proposals which have been submitted for the legal authority of the applicant to provide the function, and any county-wide implications or needs for the function. During the month of August the Board of Supervisors acts on proposals. Contracts for program years may begin on September 1, October 1, November 1, or December 1 of any year. During fiscal year 1976/77 \$11,409,480 was available in general revenue-sharing funds. This is more than the typical \$12 million which is normally available. During fiscal year 1975/76 \$6.1 million went into property tax relief with the remainder for community programs, and \$550,000 for administration.

Community Action Agency

The Alameda County Community Action Program, ACAP, operates under guidelines established by the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity, Community Services Administration. Berkeley community agencies are eligible to receive ACAP funds. Proposals for ACAP funds are to be submitted by January 31 of a funding year. These proposals are then reviewed by the ACAP staff, who make recommendations to the ACAP

administering and governing boards. Contracts for ACAP funds are let between May 18 and June 18 of a funding year, and program grants are let on July 1. Any private, non-profit or public agency which serves low-income people is eligible for ACAP funds. During fiscal year 1975/76 ACAP allocated 60% of its \$563,000 to community organizations.

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Funds

The Alameda County Training and Employment Board, ACTEB, requests proposals for its funds to be submitted by March 7 of each year. Between March 8 and June 22 of each funding year proposals are reviewed and approved by the ACTEB Manpower Advisory Board and the Governing Board. Contracts are let between June 22 and July 21. Grants are awarded by August 1 of a funding year. Private, non-profit and public agencies are eligible for ACTEB funds as well as are private for profit enterprises. During fiscal year 1975/76 ACTEB had \$15,000,000 to allocate among the various titles of the CETA legislation. Approximately 90% of the funds were allocated to economically disadvantaged persons in Alameda County.

Berkeley Role

The intent of this section is to portray the institutional framework for the delivery of social services. Berkeley is subject to constraints of state and federal government laws. Its residents receive many county-administered services. Berkeley was chartered to provide health care services as well as police and public works services. Berkeley's commitment to a broad interpretation of the "general welfare" has led to a high level of voluntary involvement in human services. In the area of health care, Berkeley is one of only two cities in California with its own Department of Public Health. Berkeley has a Department of Recreation, Parks and Community Services which administers youth, senior citizen, and other social services. Berkeley serves as a prime sponsor for CETA funds and administers the federal community action program. Cultural programs are operated by both city government and community agencies.

The Berkeley Unified School District provides a variety of human services beyond primary and secondary education through its child care programs and the Berkeley Adult School.

In addition to being a direct provider of human services, the city government funds community agencies which provide a variety of human services. In fact, Berkeley funds many more community agencies for the delivery of human services than most cities its size in the State of California. Berkeley's role in social services is illustrated below:

Table 5. BERKELEY'S ROLE IN SOCIAL SERVICES

<u>Function/ Service Category</u>	<u>Legal Framework/ Guidelines</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Service Provider</u>	<u>Resource Allocation</u>	<u>Program Evalua- tion</u>
Health	-	-	*	-	0
Social Services	-	-	*	-	-
Direct Financial Assistance	-	-	-**	-	-
Employment Training	0	0	*	*	*
Cultural, Recrea- tional Information	-	*	*	-	-
Supplemental Education	0	-	-	0	0
Personal Protec- tion and Safety	*	*	*	0	0

Legend: * Major responsibility/activity
 - Minor responsibility/activity
 0 No role
 ** Housing subsidies

To date the City of Berkeley has not played an active role as advocate for social services for its residents with other governmental jurisdictions and the private sector. Concerted attention to this role might increase the level of human

services without incurring much additional expense. The chart reveals that Berkeley has not played an active role in evaluating the impact of social programs. Such activity could improve service delivery to Berkeley residents.

Private Sector Role

Two private, non-profit groups are involved in the social services system affecting Berkeley: The United Way of the Bay Area and the Combined Health Agencies Drive (CHAD). The role of the private sector in general is illustrated below:

Table 6. PRIVATE SECTOR ROLE IN SOCIAL SERVICES

<u>Function/ Service Category</u>	<u>Legal Framework/ Guidelines</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Service Provider</u>	<u>Resource Allocation</u>
Health	0	-	*	-
Social Services	0	*	*	*
Direct Financial Assistance	0	-	-	0
Employment and Training	0	-	-	0
Cultural, Recreational, Information	0	-	*	0
Supplemental Education	0	-	-	-
Personal Protection and Safety	0	-	-	0

Legend: * Major responsibility
 - Minor responsibility
 0 No role

As the chart shows, the role of these agencies is limited to funding programs and to providing services. The scale of operations for the private sector is smaller than government operations.

United Way

During fiscal year 1974-75 the United Way of the Bay Area accounted for 5.4% of the total amount of the total expenditures for human services in Alameda County, providing some \$11,989,000. During that same fiscal year, United Way spent \$1,320,000 on human services in the City of Berkeley. Throughout the county a total of 82.0% of funds expended by United Way agencies were for seven types of programs: children and youth; legal services; mental health services; recreation and special programs; services to older adults; services to the developmentally disabled; and "multiple services".

The United Way operates on a fiscal year from July 1 to June 30. At the present time the agency is not soliciting new proposals because of limited funds. However, during the months between October and March the United Membership Committee, Budget Panel and Admissions and Allocations Committee normally review funding proposals. The full board of the United Way typically acts on funding proposals during the month of May, with all contracting completed by July 1.

Combined Health Agencies Drive (CHAD)

The Bay Area Combined Health Agencies Drive (CHAD) consists of thirteen national health agencies (see Appendix A), most of which receive no money from United Way. There are three principal differences between the CHAD operation and United Way: 1) all designated dollars go to the chapters of the member agencies located in the county of residence of the donor; 2) CHAD is an organization comprised of persons from the community who volunteer their time (there are only three paid employees for the entire nine-county operation); and 3) CHAD acts merely as a "conduit for contributions; no one but the donor decides which agency gets his contributions.

In 1975 CHAD collected \$340,000 in the nine Bay Area counties. Approximately \$90,000 of this amount was spent in Alameda County. CHAD conducts its fund-raising activities during the same time as does the United Way and distributes its funds

on a quarterly basis to its recipient agencies. Seven of the thirteen-member agencies have no programs operating in Berkeley.⁴ In addition to CHAD and United Way who do not provide direct services, there are a myriad of private voluntary agencies in Berkeley who provide services.

Pending Legislation

According to representatives of major federal social programs there has been no formal indication of major legislative proposals other than the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Bill. These representatives point out that it is too soon to tell the direction the Carter administration will take. There are also no new major social programs being contemplated at the state level.

Conclusions

The social services system is fragmented as the preceding review of the various participants in the system has revealed. Although the client is the object of the social service delivery system there is no overall coordination of approaches to treat the problems of a whole person. For example, a low-income woman with health problems, who is unemployed, and who has pre-school age children could be referred to as many as five different organizational structures. An integrated planning process could help to more effectively impact the various facets of problems confronting people.

While the social services system is fragmented, there are inter-relationships within the system. The passage of legislation at the federal level has effects on the local level. Experience in implementing programs at the local level has implications for change in federal legislation. The federal government is the key factor in determining the form of relationships since it provides most of the funds and determines most of the operational guidelines.

There are opportunities for Berkeley to maximize benefits from the system.

Berkeley could play any of three principal roles: provider of social services, ad-

4. Elijah B. Rogers, "Request by Bay Area Combined Health Agencies Drive (CHAD) to be included in City's Voluntary Payroll Deduction System", July 20, 1976, Attachment 2.

vocate for social services, or coordinator of social services. Berkeley has been primarily the provider of social services through city-operated programs and through funding of community agencies. There are benefits to this approach in that Berkeley can develop programs to suit its unique circumstances and can evaluate program performance in its own terms. Costs are also incurred in both monetary and social terms. Berkeley's budget has expanded as the city's support of social services has increased.

Another role for Berkeley to play is as an advocate for its residents to receive a full share of available social services. There are many ways this role can be performed. Berkeley could seek out service providers or lobby with the federal and state governments for legislation which meets the needs of Berkeley residents. Berkeley could also promote an equitable distribution of funds from programs administered by other governmental levels or the private sector. The benefit of this approach is that it requires relatively little direct financial investment from local tax sources.

Berkeley's actions as a coordinator or facilitator of social services is another role in which the benefits may exceed costs. The facilitator role could involve the provision of a building such as a senior center or multi-purpose service center where services provided by non-Berkeley agencies can occur. Simplification of local regulations, such as zoning so that needed programs such as half-way houses for rehabilitating drug addicts can be more easily established, is another way. Such zoning changes have recently been made for child care facilities, as a use permit is no longer needed for up to six children.

The areas of involvement by Berkeley in the field of human services is not meant to be exhaustive or inclusive of all ways which the various roles could be performed. The many variations within each role and the roles themselves should be evaluated carefully to determine how Berkeley can receive the most from the existing system and to determine the most appropriate role response for a particular social problem.

NEEDS
IDENTIFICATION



Three methods were used to begin a preliminary identification of social service needs in the City of Berkeley: 1) statistical problem indicators; 2) qualitative problem indicators derived from surveys of service providers, social service board and commission members, and residents; and 3) review of community agency funding requests.

Statistical Problem Indicators

The information summarized below was taken from the Comprehensive Planning Department's November 1976 working paper, "Social Problem Indicators." The intent of that paper was to develop quantifiable indicators of Berkeley social problems within the seven social service categories used for this needs assessment. A key component of that report was the division of thirty Berkeley census tracts into eight large planning areas: North Hills, Campus, South Hills, South Campus, South Berkeley, South Central, North Central, and West Berkeley (see map on following page). Use of such geographic areas provides an opportunity to describe and analyze the spatial characteristics of needs. In general, the data show that Berkeley has severe social problems in unemployment (especially among youth and blacks) and high suicide and gonorrhea rates. The South Berkeley Planning Area contains the most quantifiable social problems. Key factors in each of the seven categories are discussed below.

Health

Berkeley experienced a gonorrhea rate nearly three times the national, state, and local average in 1974. Tuberculosis cases decreased 60% from 1974 to 1975. Berkeley's suicide rate is significantly higher than that of Alameda County at 22.6 suicides per 100,000 persons. Drug-related problems, including alcoholism, cannot be quantified with available data.

The Campus and South Campus planning areas accounted for 52% of all Berkeley suicides in 1975. The South Berkeley, West Berkeley, and South Central planning areas accounted for 49.6% of new gonorrhea cases reported with an address in 1975. However, one-third of the cases reported no address.

Berkeley Planning Areas

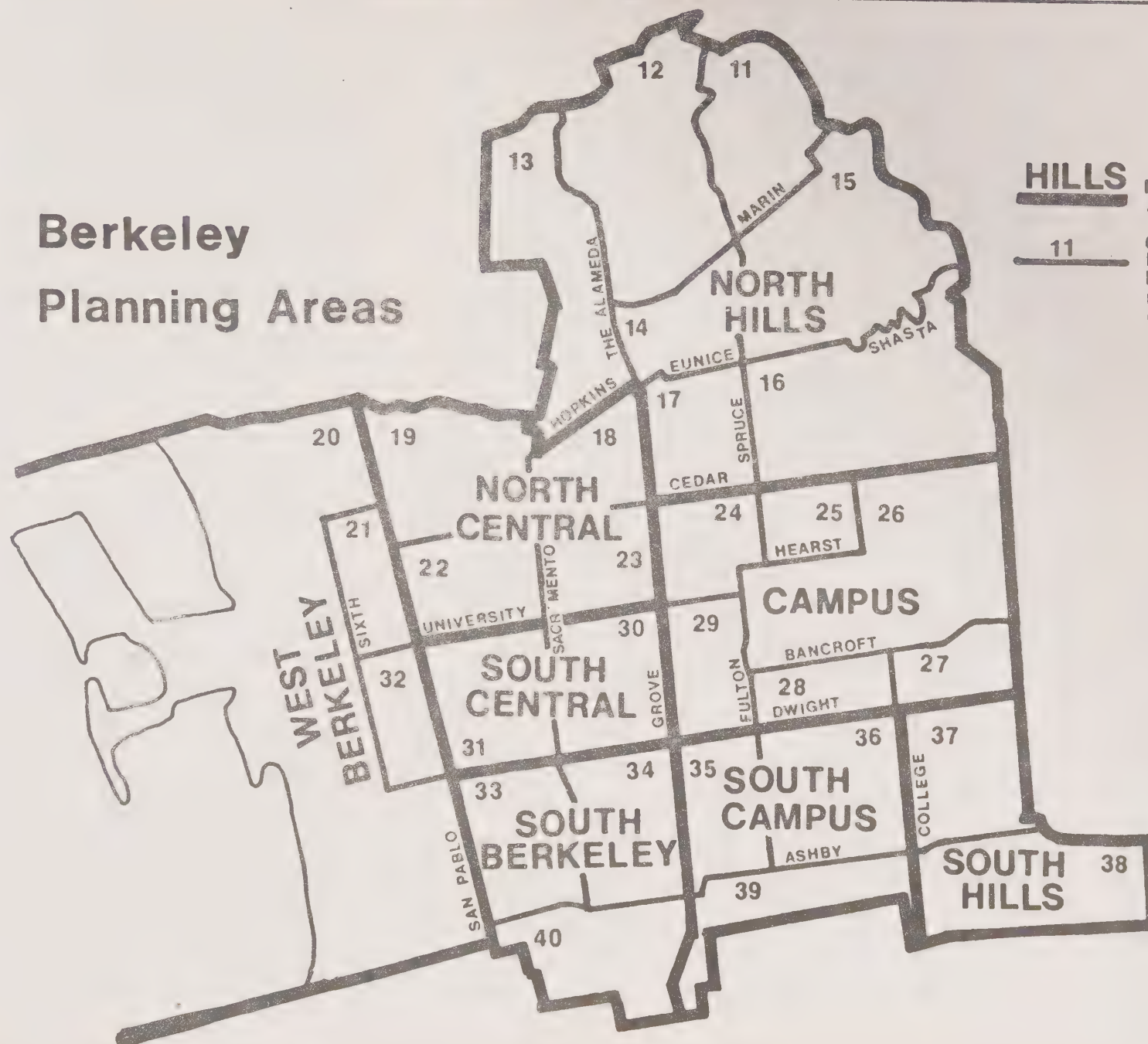
HILLS

Planning Area Name
and Boundary

11

Census Tract
Number and
Boundary

Note: All 1970 Berkeley
Census Tract Numbers
Are Preceded by 42 -
Example: 11 is 4211



Social Services

Social services include services for the physically disabled, child care services, youth services, senior citizen services and transportation services. Approximately 4.2% of Berkeley's population is "physically disabled" as defined by the Social Security Administration. There were approximately 12,000 children under 12 years of age in 1975, a decrease since 1970. Berkeley has a significantly higher percentage (22.6%) of one-parent families when compared with Oakland at 13.9%. Between 1960 and 1970 the proportion of non-whites in Berkeley's youth population (ages 12-17) increased with increases ranging from 18% for the 9-11 year olds to 44% for the 15-17 year olds. In 1975, 35.2% of Berkeley's youth (ages 16-21) were unemployed. Limited night and weekend transit service coupled with the conventional design of vehicles implies supplemental service for persons with access problems, such as the elderly and disabled. The elderly population within Berkeley is shifting its concentration from north to south and is becoming more non-white based on 1960-1970 trends. Elderly persons accounted for 33.5% of the patient days at Alta Bates Hospital while comprising 14.8% of Berkeley's population.

The South Berkeley planning area had the largest percentage of physically disabled persons in 1970 at 20.5%. The North Hills and South Berkeley planning areas contain the largest percentage of children under nine years of age. 31.1% of South Berkeley planning area families are headed by a single person. The Campus and South Berkeley planning areas contained the largest percentage of households without an auto in 1970 at 32.6% and 30.4%, respectively. The South Central and South Berkeley planning areas experienced increases in elderly population between 1960 and 1970.

Direct Financial Assistance

Direct financial assistance is one of the categories of social services where there is little activity by the City of Berkeley. The only direct involvement by the city in this category involves housing subsidies. Other sub-categories of direct financial assistance include AFDC, General Assistance, Food Stamps, etc.

Indicators selected for discussion depict housing over-crowding and deterioration and levels of poverty.

The percentage of Berkeley families below poverty (10.0%, 1970) and the percentage of Berkeley families receiving public assistance (9.8%, 1976) are slightly higher than the percentage of persons receiving public assistance in Alameda County (8.8%, 1976). There were 16,335 sub-standard occupied dwelling units identified in the FY 76-77 Community Development Block Grant application. South Berkeley had the most residential over-crowding in the 1970 census. South, West and North Central Berkeley contained the most housing deterioration according to the 1973 Building Condition Survey.

Employment and Training

An overview of employment conditions can be obtained by reviewing the percentage of employment of the total labor force, and percentage of unemployment by race, age, and sex. These figures reveal that Berkeley has the highest unemployment rate at 14.5%* of any city in California over 100,000. This rate is nearly three times the 1960 rate of 5.3%. Following the national norm, black unemployment is considerably higher than is white at 20.4% and 14.3%, respectively.

During 1970, the West Berkeley planning area recorded the highest unemployment rate at 12.0%. The North Hills planning area had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.9% for that year. It is expected that these unemployment patterns still exist, although the specified rates have undoubtedly changed.

Cultural, Recreational, and Informational

Cultural and information needs are very difficult to quantify since the need for cultural and information services appears to be a subjective function of societal values and norms. Methods for determining recreation needs have been the subject of investigation for several years and public information services are well documented.

*As of January 1977.

The 1976 Planning Commission draft Open Space Element suggested indicators for determining "high-demand" residential census tracts for park/recreation acquisition/improvement. Applying those indicators shows that the South Berkeley, Campus and South Campus planning areas are "high-demand" areas for park/recreation acquisition/improvement. Furthermore, Park/Recreation Department records show that public school playgrounds are underutilized in terms of structured recreation. Persons 30 years old and seniors are infrequent users of parks studied by the Berkeley Recreation, Parks, and Community Services Department.

Supplemental Education

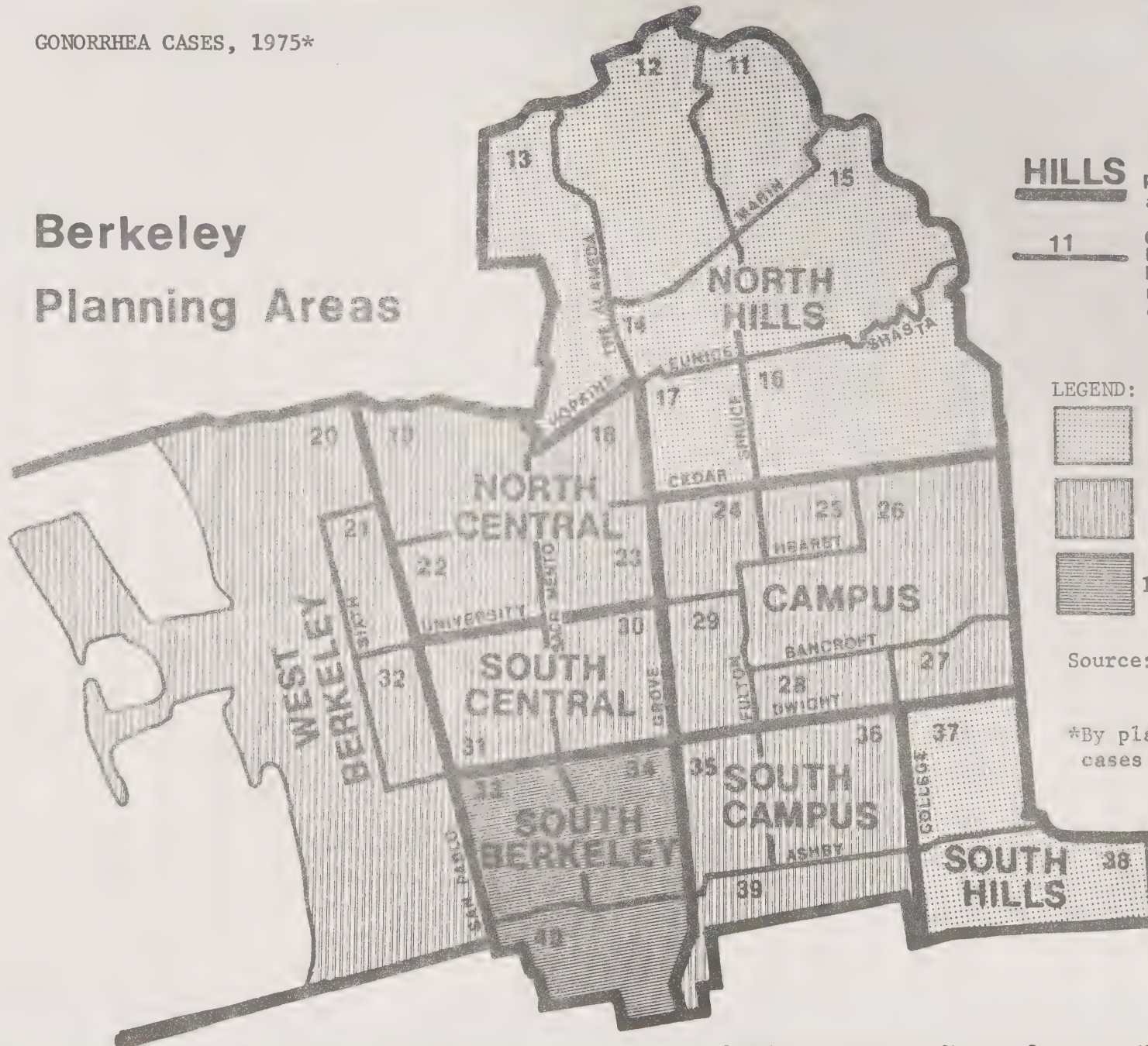
Supplemental education is the responsibility of the Berkeley Unified School District, who has not conducted a study of service needs in this category. On October 22, 1976 there were 155 persons on waiting lists for selected courses at the Berkeley Adult School. The 1970 census identified 7,678 persons over the age of 25 (12.5%) with an 8th grade education or less in Berkeley. The South Berkeley planning area contains the highest percentage of persons over 25 with eight years or less education at 28.9%. In general, the data concerning supplemental education needs are incomplete and need to be refined by the Berkeley Unified School District and the Peralta Community College District.

Personal Protection and Safety

Crime has shown an overall decrease since 1971. There was a 35% increase in aggravated assault offenses between 1972 and 1975, (281 to 382) but these were reduced to 285 during 1976. The City of Berkeley has a high crime rate (11,594/100,000-1975) when compared with the San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan area (2,477.5/100,000), although it is lower than neighboring Oakland at 12,873.9/100,000. However, blacks represent a disproportionately high percentage of arrests when compared with their percentage of the total Berkeley population. Nearly half (44.1%) of the total persons arrested for certain major offenses were not Berkeley residents.

GONORRHEA CASES, 1975*

Berkeley Planning Areas



HILLS

Planning Area Name
and Boundary

11

Census Tract
Number and
Boundary

Note: All 1970 Berkeley
Census Tract Numbers
Are Preceded by 42 -
Example: 11 is 4211

LEGEND:



0.0% - 8.9%



9.0% - 17.9%



18.0% - 25.9%

Source: Berkeley Health
Department, 1975

*By place of residence; 519
cases reported no address.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN LESS THAN FIVE YEARS
OLD, 1970

Berkeley Planning Areas

HILLS

Planning Area Name
and Boundary

11

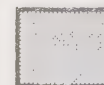
Census Tract
Number and
Boundary

Note: All 1970 Berkeley
Census Tract Numbers
Are Preceded by 42 -
Example: 11 is 4211

LEGEND:



0-459

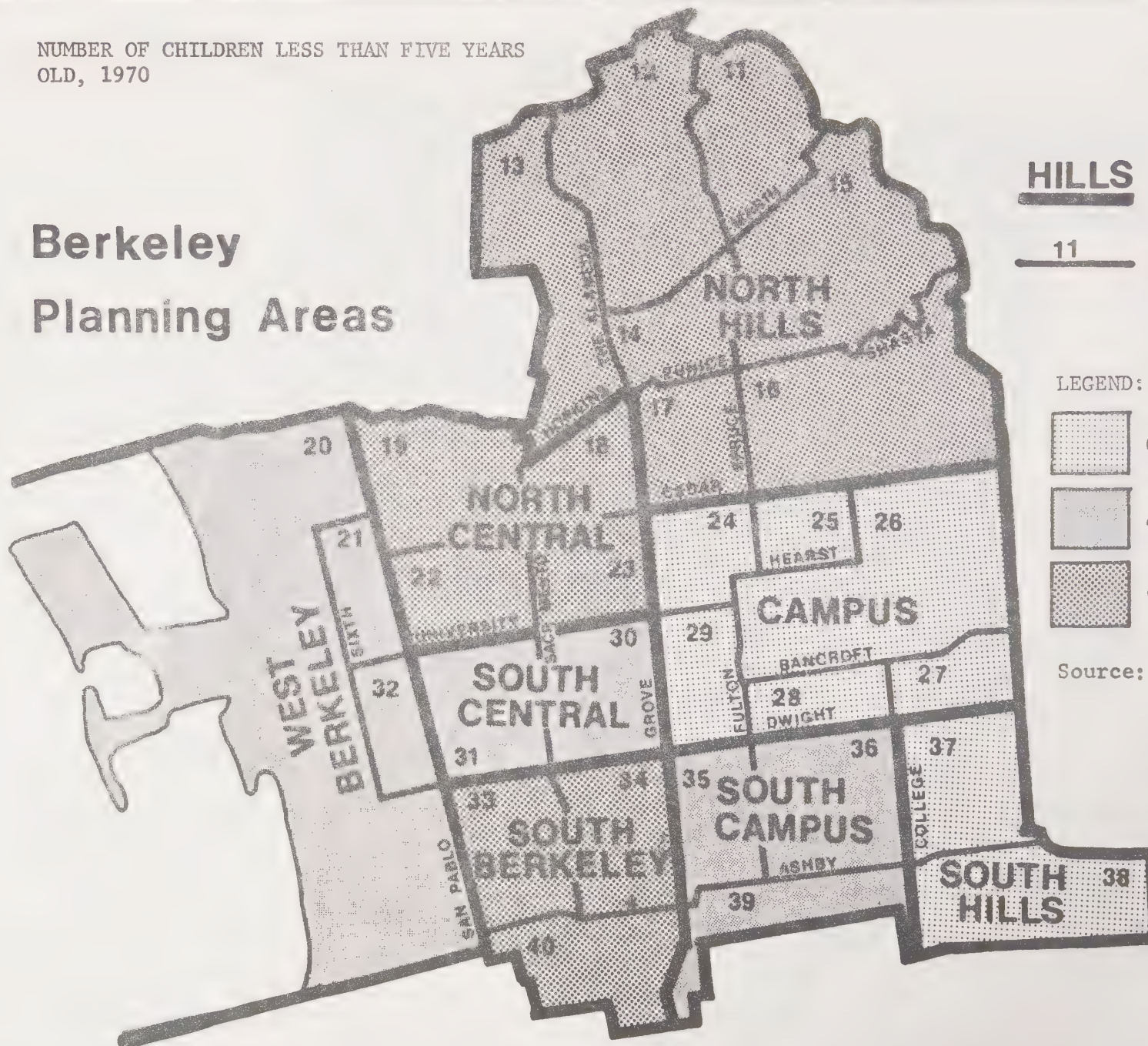


460-918



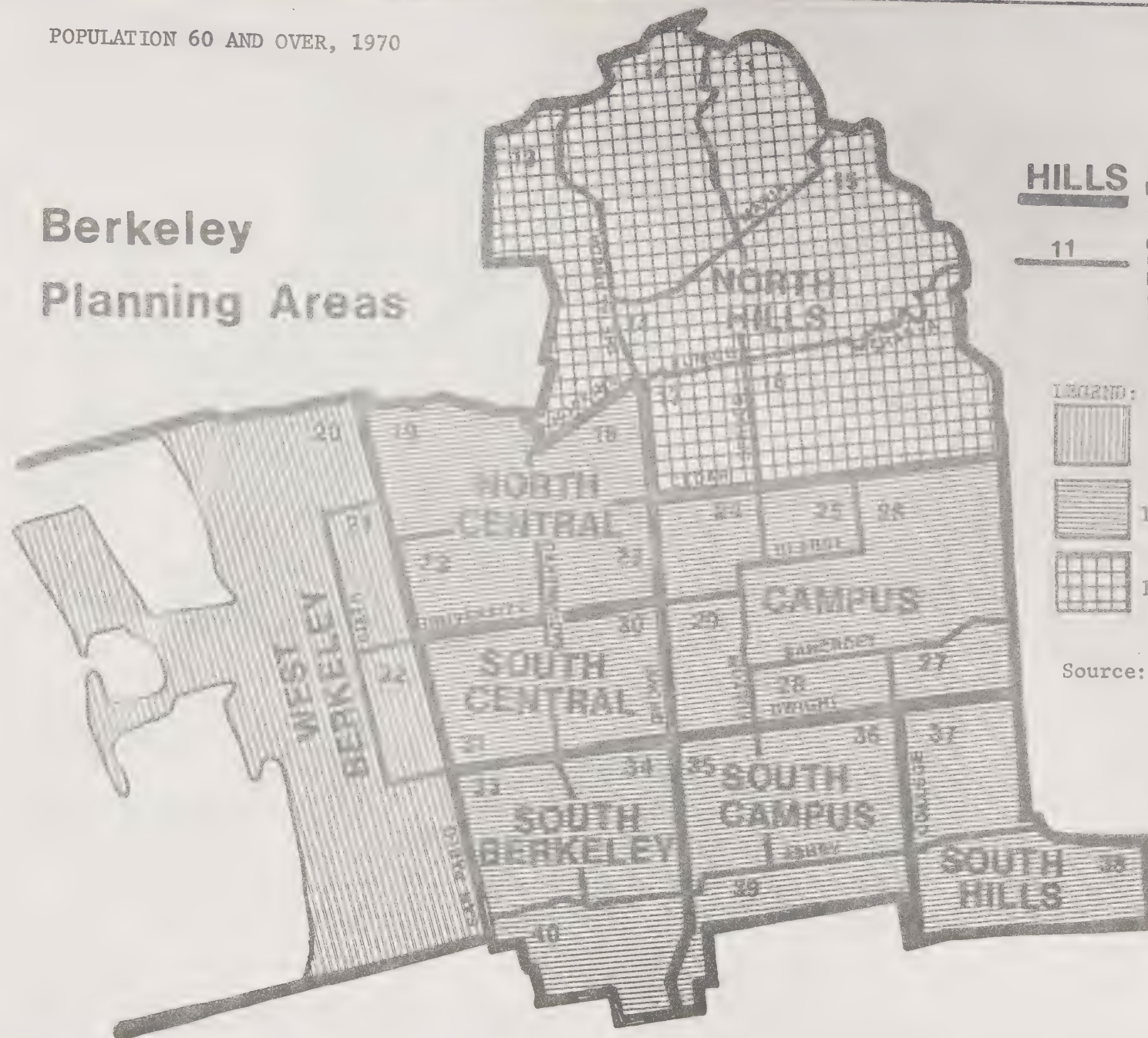
919-1377

Source: 1970 Census of
Population



POPULATION 60 AND OVER, 1970

Berkeley Planning Areas



HILLS

Planning Area Name
and Boundary

11

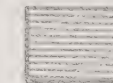
Census Tract
Number and
Boundary

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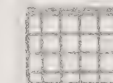
LEGEND:



0.0% - 9.9%



10.0% - 19.0%

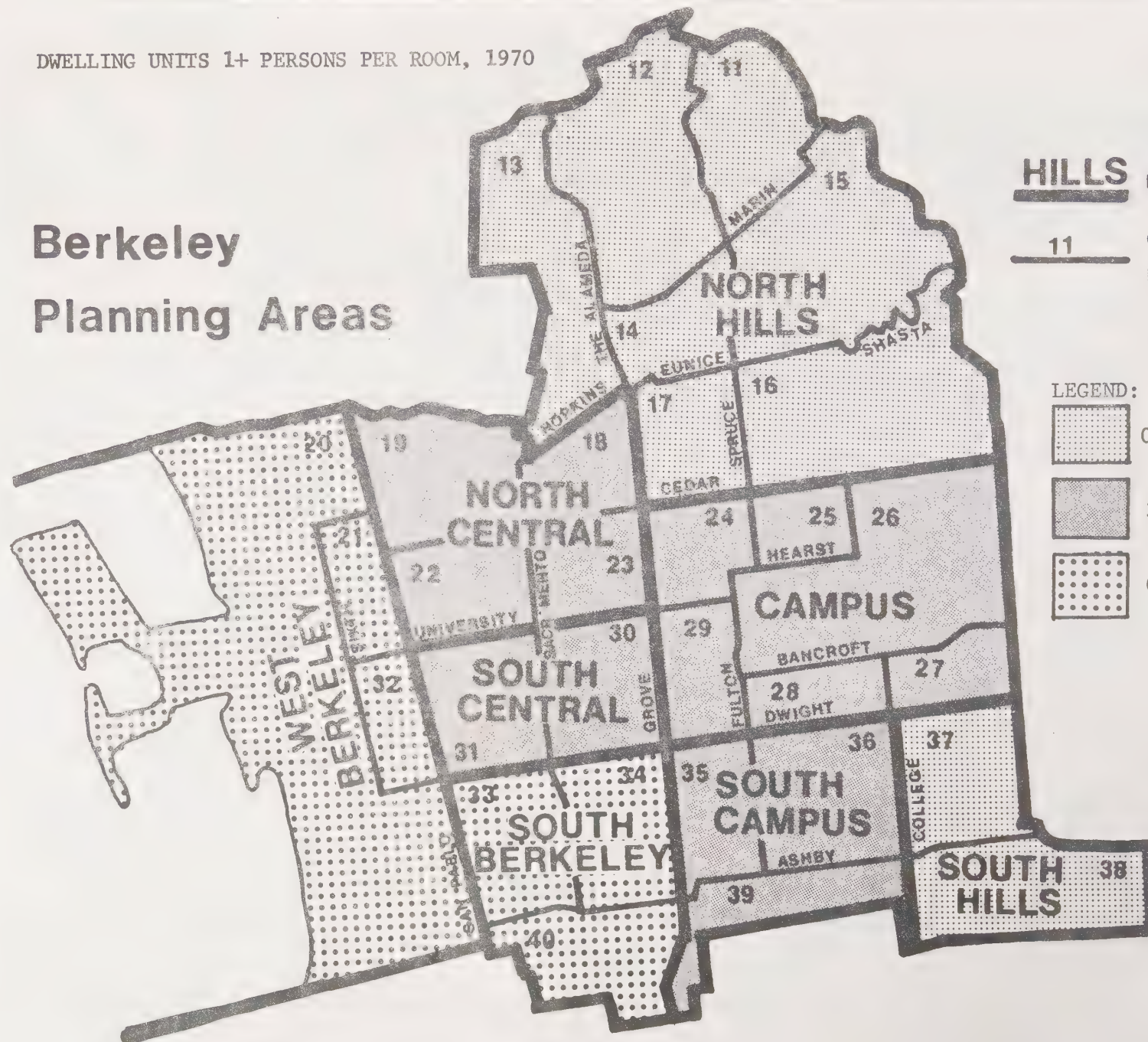


19.1% - 29.7%

Source: 1970 Census of
Population

DWELLING UNITS 1+ PERSONS PER ROOM, 1970

Berkeley Planning Areas



HILLS

Planning Area Name
and Boundary

11

Census Tract
Number and
Boundary

Note: All 1970 Berkeley
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Example: 11 is 4211

LEGEND:



0.0% - 3.2%



3.3% - 6.4%

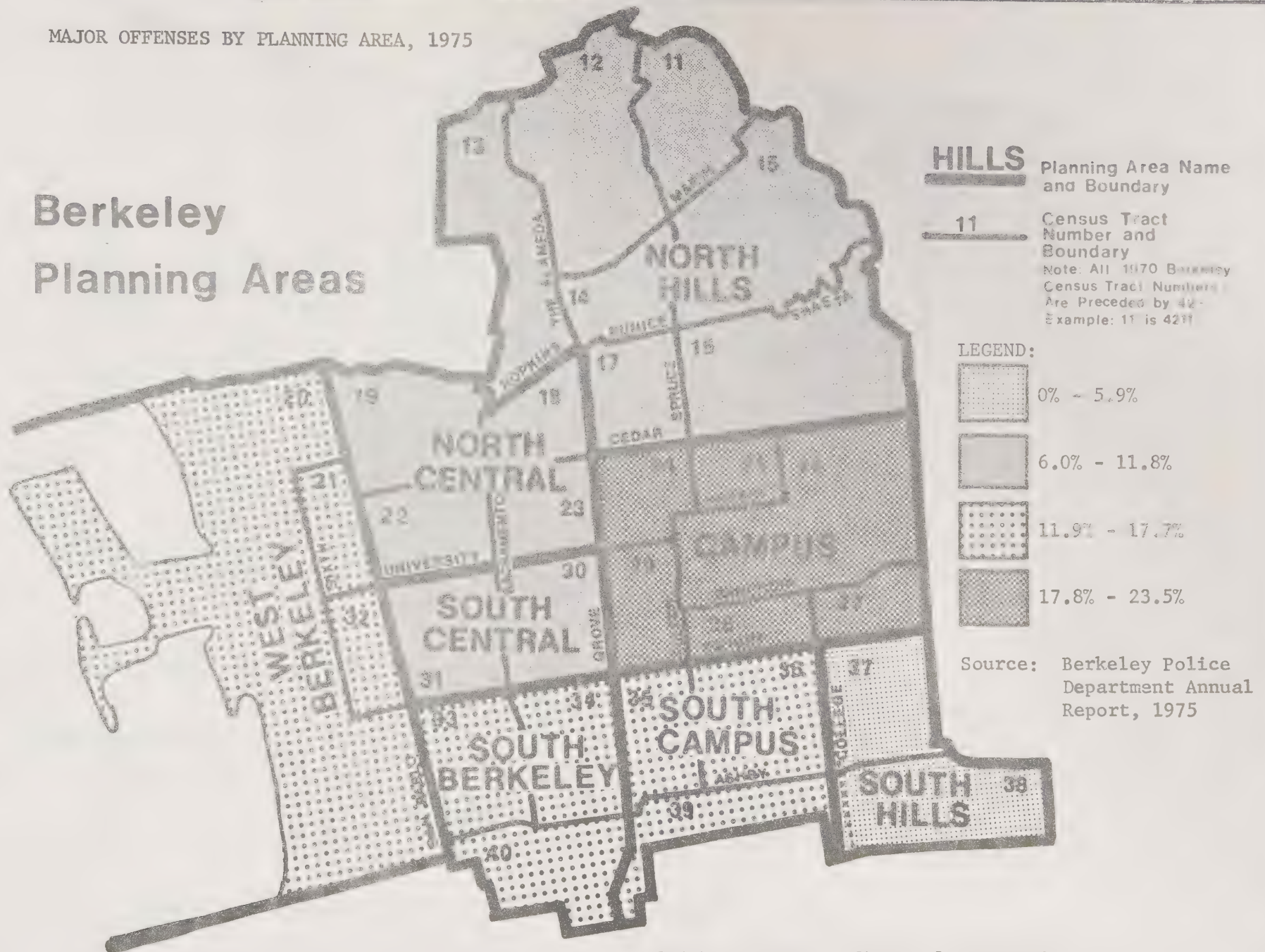


6.5% - 9.6%

Source: 1970 Census

MAJOR OFFENSES BY PLANNING AREA, 1975

Berkeley Planning Areas



Qualitative Problem Indicators

Board/Agency Survey

A questionnaire was sent to 159 service-providing agencies and 16 Berkeley boards and commissions to obtain perceptions of Berkeley social problems from persons directly involved in the social service field.

Fifty-five questionnaires (31.4%) were returned suitable for analysis. The survey asked four questions: 1) the group's perception of serious human service problems in the City of Berkeley; 2) the under-served population groups in Berkeley as their group perceives it; 3) the top five priorities for human services in the City of Berkeley; and 4) an open-ended question asking how the city could most effectively assist in making human services more available, accessible and responsive. The results of the three closed questions are summarized below:

Table 7. SUMMARY OF RESPONSES TO BOARD/AGENCY SURVEY

<u>Service Category</u>	<u>Most Serious Social Problem</u>	<u>Major Underserved Population Group</u>	<u>Top Priority for Berkeley Human Services</u>
Health	Unemployment	Elderly/Youth	Employment/Housing
Direct Financial Asst.*			
Employment & Training	Unemployment	Youth/Blacks	Employment/Housing
Social Services	Unemployment	Elderly/Blacks	Employment/Housing
Personal Protec.& Safety*			
Culture, Rec., Infor.	Unemployment	Adolescent	Employment/Housing
Supplemental Ed.*			
Boards	Crime	Elderly/Asians	Employment/Housing
Consensus	Unemployment	Elderly	Employment/Housing

*Too few returned to justify conclusions.

There is unanimity among community service agencies and board/commission members regarding Berkeley social problems as Table 7 reveals. The only major difference is found in consideration of Berkeley's most serious social problem where the agencies found unemployment to be the most serious problem while board members cited crime. The rationale for the board's listing unemployment as the most serious problem and the elderly as the most underserved cannot be determined from the survey construction.

The open-ended question elicited suggestions on ways in which Berkeley could most effectively assist in making human services more available, accessible, and responsive. The most common general suggestions were more funding for their individual agency and greater publicity by Berkeley on the services available. Several thought that their sort of agency, with successful experience, could do more and better work than could city agencies, and wanted more funds to do so. Some thought communications with city departments could be improved.

The most common specific suggestions included a "Kiosk" or "field office" somewhere in the city for disseminating information or some sort of publication giving details of services. Many thought more skills and training programs should be offered and part-time jobs created.

Resident Telephone Survey

A sample telephone survey of 50 Berkeley residents indicated that social services viewed as most necessary to expand were crime prevention, information about where to obtain services, manpower, drug abuse, and homebound persons programs. The elderly were viewed as the group most in need of social services. Adult education programs, public transportation services and emergency services were generally thought to be adequate.

68% of the respondents were female and 30% were male. One person declined to answer.

The number of people questioned is very small and is not statistically reliable. The survey was conducted mostly during working hours (8 AM - 5PM), so there may be an over-representation of unemployed persons, housewives, and the elderly.

The services that had the most support for and least resistance to expansion were crime prevention and information about where to obtain services.

The elderly were the most mentioned group by a margin of 2 to 1 over the next most mentioned group, low-income persons. 52% of the respondents classified themselves as belonging to the low-income group. Only one respondent stated that minorities were most in need of social services while 24% of the respondents could be classified as minorities.

The sample is too small to support any conclusions about the differences between the results for various income groups.

There may be a need to establish an information center to disperse information about social services. This need is implied by the fact that social services which received the most support for expansion in the survey are the most visible and highly publicized.

Community Agency Fundings Requests as Indicators of Social Need

To provide assistance to the Comprehensive Planning Department in this Needs Assessment the Program Development and Contract Administration Division (PDCA) of the Department of Recreation, Parks and Community Services assumed the responsibility to review fiscal year 1975-76 funding proposals for Community Services Administration (CSA) and General Fund monies as indicators of need. A total of 314 proposals - 245 CSA and 69 General Fund - were submitted by community agencies and interest groups addressing particular areas of need. The proposals were separated into service categories used in this report.

According to PDCA staff CSA funds are directed toward low-income persons and to break the cycle of poverty. There are no criteria for General Fund monies.

Although this section attempts to identify perceived social service needs of the Berkeley community, it cannot be assumed that all community concerns are represented in the proposals. The section merely outlines those needs as expressed in the proposals actually submitted.

I. HEALTH

A. Physical Health

Five proposals (1.6% of the total received) were submitted for direct health care. They pointed out a lack of sufficient low-cost or free health care for low-income groups. Special areas of concern are medical services to women and children, specifically gynecology and pediatrics.

All direct health care proposals were submitted by ongoing programs.

2.2% of the proposals received were for preventive medicine. Preventive health care would reduce the amount of disease and illnesses that result from lack of knowledge. Outreach programs in low-income communities would provide preventive education and medical referral.

B. Mental Health

Eighteen proposals (5.7%) were submitted in the area of psychotherapeutic treatment. The proposals state that programs for low-income persons in the area of mental health are not readily available. Major concerns are counseling programs in child care for the prevention of child abuse and the development of a rich home environment, family counseling in crisis intervention and marital or family disputes, and counseling to help persons cope with the economic crisis and become self-sufficient. Other concerns are counseling programs specifically geared to women and gay persons.

Ten proposals in the area of substance abuse were received. Proposers see a need for increasing substance abuse education to youths and providing rehabilitation and treatment programs for abusers.

Only one mental retardation proposal was received. This proposal stressed that a large portion of mentally retarded adults stay at home and receive no treatment.

In the five rehabilitation proposals submitted writers point to the inadequate after-care and rehabilitation services for persons discharged from mental hospitals. Transitional mental health services for persons need to be developed.

II. DIRECT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

No proposals received.

III. EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

A. Employment Placement

All seven proposals dealing with employment placement stated the problem is the high rate of unemployment in Berkeley or the lack of communication of employment opportunities.

The proposals emphasize the need to employ the unemployed and disadvantaged residents of Berkeley to combat the high unemployment rate. Four of the proposals, therefore, provide for jobs to Berkeley residents, emphasizing training and supervision.

Three proposals express the need to increase community awareness of available job opportunities. These proposals offer to advertise jobs and link the unemployed with prospective employers.

B. Employment Counseling

The counseling needs for the unemployed and underemployed are rising due to unemployment in the Berkeley area. Group sessions, job preparedness and interview training and individual counseling are offered as a means to help build confidence and to enable individuals to understand their occupational needs and interests.

C. Skills Training

Twenty proposals suggested skills training to Berkeley residents. The proposals offer apprenticeship opportunities in fields including painting, upholstery, manage-

ment and performing arts to low-income minorities, women and senior citizens.

D. Special and Support Services

There is a lack of planning in the area of job development. An economic development plan is proposed to maximize the number of jobs in Berkeley through research and identification.

IV. SOCIAL SERVICES

A. Consumer Protection

Three proposals were submitted. The proposals stated that many low-income persons do not know how to obtain consumer information and services, nor are there ongoing programs disseminating information to the low-income community.

B. Legal Services

Legal assistance proposals would provide legal assistance for low-income residents.

C. Physically Disabled Services

The nine proposals received for the disabled stressed counseling, job skills and development, transportation, referral and advocacy as among the most prevalent type of supportive services needed.

D. Housing Services

Housing needs exist for specific populations of Berkeley according to the proposed programs: emergency housing for transients and female heads of households; relocation assistance to families and businesses as a result of urban renewal; residential homes with counseling and crisis services for delinquent youth and psychiatric outpatients; low-rent housing opportunities for senior citizens; and housing information and legal services for low-income tenants. Housing needs are unmet due to a lack of resources to deal with these problems.

E. Social Counseling

Counseling services were proposed for Asians, Blacks, single parents, veterans, transients and career counseling for students.

F. Youth Services

1. Youth

This category accounted for 22.3% of the proposals received during FY 75-76. The need for educational and vocational services for youth was addressed in most of the proposals.

The need for assistance for pre-delinquent and/or delinquent youth was also felt to be of high importance. Counseling services were seen as the most effective method of meeting this need.

Tutorial services were seen as a vital need to improve the educational goals of the youth. Job skills and development followed closely by work experience were seen as a crucial need for Berkeley youth.

2. Child Care

In the area of child care services there is a great need based on the number of proposals for low-cost or no-cost care oriented to single mothers and to poverty families. The 2-5 year old (pre-school) age category received the most attention.

Almost all groups indicated a need for day care centers rather than in-home or family day care operations.

G. Senior Citizen Services

Twenty-five proposals address the variety of needs of seniors. Outreach work and companionship programs were suggested to help involve seniors in activities. Several proposals indicate the elderly need transportation services. To help meet financial needs of the elderly, low-income housing maintenance services and a community health plan are needed. Ethnic groups, including the Spanish-speaking and Japanese-speaking were felt to have special problems of isolation and language.

Outreach work and bilingual staff were deemed needed to reach these seniors.

H. Other

The proposals submitted state there is a lack of adequate and reasonably priced transportation services, specifically for seniors, disabled and low-income persons.

Proposals point to the increasing costs of food in relation to income for persons on fixed and declining incomes. Low-income persons were felt to have a lack of information about nutritionally balanced diets for maintaining good health.

Reduction of solid waste to decrease health hazards was an identified need.

V. PERSONAL PROTECTION AND SAFETY

The three crime prevention proposals speak of the need for juvenile delinquency prevention and the reduction of violence. Programs that work with potential delinquents or first offenders were defined as high needs.

Reduction of the recidivism rate for adult and youthful ex-offenders is listed as a high priority by 9 proposals. Prisoner rehabilitation throughout the prison term, residential treatment centers, securing employment for ex-offenders, mental health services and diversion projects were indicated as needed programs.

Public safety programs to reduce accidents in the areas of traffic, sidewalk obstacles and private property were defined as needs.

VI. CULTURAL, INFORMATION AND RECREATIONAL

The perceived need for cultural activities varied greatly; music, drama, dance, literature and the media were all seen as priorities for Berkeley. Job skills and employment in the arts was seen as a by-product of these efforts, as was exposure to the arts to special need groups.

Specific informational topics mentioned are welfare rights advocacy, a teachers center, research on crime, a director of social services, comprehensive social services, library services to homebound, ecology library, etc.

Low-income persons were felt to need recreational opportunities to enjoy and benefit from Neighborhood playground areas were also identified as needed.

VII. SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATION

No proposals received.

RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION



This section reviews the component parts of the publicly-funded social service network, i.e., those social services provided by or funded through the City of Berkeley, Alameda County, the State of California, federal agencies and the University of California. They indicate Berkeley's existing social service patterns.

Resource identification has been limited to those public social service agencies providing direct support to individuals and families residing in Berkeley and to those social services and social services agencies physically located in Berkeley.

Substantial expenditures for human services in Berkeley, primarily in the private non-profit sector, are not identified in this report. Of greatest significance are the funds obtained from fees and through fund raising efforts by independent voluntary agencies. In addition, agencies may have received considerable income from private foundations outside the Bay Area and outside the state.

The resource identification has been prepared in 3 parts. They are:

1. Social Services Funded through State, Federal, County or City Grants Community Social Services Agencies located in Berkeley.
2. Social Services provided by or funded through the University of California; and
3. Social Services provided by the City of Berkeley.

University of California

With rare-exception, services provided by the University are limited to enrolled full time students. As an example, the University supplies housing for approximately 6,600 students (excluding fraternity and sorority housing).

Social services funded through or provided by the University of California are organized within the Associate Vice-Chancellor's office for student affairs (see organization chart, on the following page).

ASSOCIATE
VICE CHANCELLOR
STUDENT AFFAIRS

STUDENT AFFAIRS RESEARCH

DIRECTOR

STUDENT HEALTH
SERVICE

INTRAMURAL
SPORTS, CLUBS, AND
RECREATION

FOREIGN STUDENT
SERVICES

ASSISTANT
VICE CHANCELLOR

STUDENT
AFFAIRS

CAREER PLANNING
& PLACEMENT
SERVICES

STUDENT
INFORMATION
CENTER

HOUSING & CHILD
CARE SERVICES

RELATIONS WITH
SCHOOLS

STUDENT
ACTIVITIES &
PROGRAMS

DIRECTOR

FINANCIAL
AID

DIRECTOR

COUNSELLING &
PSYCHOLOGICAL
SERVICES

LEARNING
CENTER

Social services offered by that office include the Office of Student Health Services, the Financial Aid Office-Housing, Childcare Services and the Learning Center.

A. Health

Student Health Services (S.H.S.) are located in Cowell Hospital on Gayley Road on the east side of the University of California campus. The S.H.S. provides trained personnel and facilities to promote physical and psychological health. When facilities are not available in Cowell Hospital, those services will be made available through another facility.

The provision for these health services is made possible through the form of supplemental or excess insurance that will pay medical and surgical bills when a student is not covered by another insurance plan. The premium for insurance is low (\$7.50 per quarter) and is paid for out of registration fees of full-time enrolled students.

The cost of all health services provided by University Student Health Services is \$3,400,000. Approximately \$600,000 of that amount is collected on a fee for service basis.

B. Direct Financial Assistance

In recent years direct financial assistance in the form of loans and grants to college students has expanded. The vast majority of funds allocated to students for continuing higher education comes from federal or state government funds.

The University of California dispensed financial aid for lower income undergraduate and graduate students that totaled \$53,266,824 for the academic year 76-77.

C. Employment and Training

The University of California is the largest single employer in Berkeley. The University provides a place for prospective employees to interview students and a listing office for available jobs. Both services are funded through registration fees.

D. Social Services

Housing

Approximately 64% or 18,985 of the 29,665 students enrolled at the University of California live in Berkeley. The University provides housing for approximately 6,600 students. Fraternal and sorority houses provide additional housing for approximately 1500 students.

The academic year rate for students residing in University-sponsored dormitories is \$1625. Rooms in residence halls are doubles, except for a few singles at Stern or Bowles Hall.

The private rental market provides housing for 10,000-11,000 University of California students who live in Berkeley.

Through the University of California Housing Office, 2407 Bowditch Street, many landlords list rental housing units. This service is offered free of charge for the use of students and faculty.

2. Associated Students Community Service Project

The Community Service Project of the University of California currently funds 41 community projects. Total ASUC Community Services funding is \$94,000. Allocations average approximately \$2000 per project.

CSPC normally allocates its funds on the basis of \$2.00 for each \$1.00 raised by the project from other sources. CSPC funding criteria for community projects emphasis that the project must be designed to meet a recognized need of the community. During FY 75-76 these projects ranged from Berkeley Consumer Action, to Marakech West, a mental retardation project. In general, the projects are directly related to the student community.

E. Personal Protection and Safety

The University of California has a police force to maintain individual safety and property security of University students, staff, buildings and grounds. University police patrol within one mile of University property and operate with the same authority as municipal police departments.

There is close coordination between the University police force and the City of Berkeley Police Department, each offers the other mutual assistance. The City of Berkeley maintains jail facilities for both authorities.

Rehabilitation, alternatives to incarceration, emergency services, youth services, etc., have been identified as those police services considered social services. The University's police department does not provide all these services nor does the University's police department provide all the services of a municipal police force. Its functions are limited to personal safety and property security.

F. Cultural, Informational and Recreational Resources

The University of California provides Berkeley with its greatest cultural resource. Programs and facilities range from great libraries, museums, theaters with live performances, concerts and lecture series. These facilities and programs are offered as a function of the University's academic charge. There are varying charges for the community at large to participate.

G. Supplemental Education

The University of California is a degree oriented educational institution. Most University of California, Berkeley, students are full-time enrolled students. Occasionally courses not offered by the U.C. Extension school in San Francisco may be taken at Cal by extension school students, but arrangements for such courses are made through U.C. Extension, San Francisco, not the Berkeley Campus.

Social Services Provided by the City of Berkeley

Berkeley has been concerned with the delivery of social services for many years, dating back to when the Health Department was included in the chartering of its municipal government.

Social services were given organizational status in Berkeley city government as a result of a management study of the city administrative structure done in 1966, when a Department of Social Planning was created. The rationale for this department was that "many of the newer activities of the city relate to social development." That department operated until 1975, at which time the city re-

organized social planning and social service delivery into appropriate staff and operating departments.

Social service programs provided by Berkeley Departments are discussed next. The funds identified are for Fiscal Year 1975-76.

A. Health

The City of Berkeley's Health Department receives \$3,666,900 from various city, state, county and federal funding sources. The primary program expenditures are:

Health Education (\$40,239) preparing city and community health services publicity through various media; conducting special education according to staff or community needs; facilitative consumer participation in health planning; and supporting efforts to increase the accessibility of services.

Maternal and Child Health Care (\$356,707)

Programs to improve the health of mothers and their children (including the health and nutrition of the mother before conception) are major services. Prevention of unwanted pregnancies, high quality prenatal, delivery and post partum care, and ongoing consultation, support and health services centering on protecting the healthy growth and development of the infant are also offered.

Mental Health Programs (\$996,872)

Youth and children's services, parent and adult counseling services, and psychiatric treatment are provided by the city of Berkeley Health Department Mental Health Division. Other services include out-patient evaluation and treatment and referrals.

Environmental Health (\$758,305)

The surveillance and control of disease in the community is the primary activity. Consulting with Berkeley physicians and Public Health Department Nursing and Environmental sanitation staff on problems relating to tuberculosis, venereal disease, and other communicable diseases also takes place. Services to persons with chronic diseases are provided.

B. Direct Financial Assistance

The City of Berkeley's Housing and Development Department received \$1,450,000 to provide housing services to Berkeley residents through various housing programs.

Emergency Repair - Assists citizens in the target area who are unable to obtain bank financing to repair hazardous or otherwise emergency conditions.

Housing Rehabilitation

The Pilot Rehabilitation project, the Physically Disabled and the Senior Housing Rehabilitation program, and the housing rehabilitation loan fund assist housing owners in obtaining private and municipal loans for property rehabilitation.

The City of Berkeley's Housing Authority leases 1300 units of federally subsidized housing for low income Berkeley residents.

C. Employment and Training (\$2,618,745)

The City of Berkeley through a contract with the U.S. Department of Labor provides opportunity for public service employment. Various Departments of the City of Berkeley provide an opportunity for employment and training with funds provided by the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973.

1. Child Care Services are provided by the City of Berkeley to approximately 70 low income families.

2. Youth Services include a juvenile delinquency deterrence project; liaison with the coordinating Council for children's services; and the development and maintenance of an information and referral system on youth, their needs, and youth employment services.

D. Cultural Information Recreational

Recreational - Cazadero Camp (\$199,576). This youth camp located in Sonoma County is owned and operated by the City of Berkeley. The camp serves youth 10-18 years old from various ethnic groups and income levels who wish to begin or continue studies in music. Partial or full scholarship are available for low-income Berkeley campers.

Echo Lake Camp (\$123,750) - This family camp located in El Dorado County serves families from various ethnic groups and income levels who desire a resident camping experience near Lake Tahoe.

Tuolumne Camp (\$219,068) - A family camp located in Tuolumne County, offers similiar activities as those of Echo Lake Camp.

Berkeley also allocated \$577,580 to operate a full recreation program, of sports, creative activities, sewing, etc., at its Berkeley parks, swim centers, etc.

2. Cultural

Berkeley provides for the operation and maintenance of the Rotary Art and Garden Center, the Charles Little Theater and the coordination of the Annual Berkeley Art festival; Community-wide Art and Culture Exhibits in cooperation with the University of California, the Berkeley Unified School District and other local associations and groups are held.

3. Informational (\$940,480)

The City Library provides adult, extension and young peoples services to Berkeleyans.

E. Supplemental Education (\$3,000)

Berkeley provided first aid training to its residents from the Fire Department during FY 75-76.

F. Personal Protection and Safety (\$3,762,350)

Personal Protection and Safety services include crime prevention, law enforcement, community relations, fire prevention and fire fighting.

Social services provided by State, Federal or County programs within the city including those services funded through community social service agencies.

This section discusses both financial and program resources.

A. Health (\$29,806,144)

1. Financial Assistance - A total of \$27,000,000 in Medi-Cal payments were distributed to Berkeley residents in 75-76 for Health Care services.

The County is required to pay the State a prescribed amount every year as its share of medi-cal expenditures. The figure for 74-75 was \$14,000,000 the third highest such payment in the state.

2. Program Resources - In the area of drug abuse programs provide behavior modification, counseling information and referral, methodone maintenance, and half-way houses. Alcoholism services include information and referral support. Venereal disease services offer diagnosis and treatment of gonorrhea and syphilis. Physical health programs offer general medical care.

B. Direct Financial Assistance (\$45,241,906)

Social Security - The Social Security Act and related laws establish a number of programs. Their basic objective is providing for the material needs of individuals and families: (1) protecting aged and disabled persons against the expenses of illness that could otherwise exhaust their savings, (2) keeping families together, and (3) giving children the opportunity to grow up in health and security. These programs include:

Retirement Insurance;

Survivors Insurance;

Disability Insurance;

Hospital and Medical Insurance for the aged and disabled;

Black Lung benefits;

Supplemental Security Income;

Unemployment Insurance; and

Public Assistance and Welfare Services.

Federal Government payments under the above programs totaled \$36,906,912 per year to Berkeley residents.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children

The A.F.D.C. program distributes cash aid. During FY 75-76 distributed \$8,907,001 to families with dependent children residing in Berkeley.

The State legislature sets the maximum amount of aid that may be paid to a family with dependent children. This amount is automatically increased every year to compensate for inflation. The maximum for a family consisting of a mother with two children was increased on July 1, 1974 to \$262 per month. AFDC recipients are also eligible for federal food stamps and Medi-Cal.

C. Personal Protection and Safety (\$170,222)

The County provides for protection of young persons and children through the Alameda County Social Services Agency.

The Adoption Program - provides medical care, counseling and other help for parents planning to relinquish their children for adoption. Couples and individuals interested in adopting a child are counseled and carefully evaluated before any final decision is made.

The adoption section is particularly interested in finding minority parents for older minority children.

Foster Home Placement - The foster home section of the agency places and supervises children who are court dependents in foster homes, institutions or other living arrangements.

Children's Protection Services

Two units of child welfare workers provide protective services for children who are being neglected or abused and are receiving public assistance. The focus of the service is preventive and is geared towards improving the parent child relationship.

There were 2645 families who received protective services in 1974-75 in Alameda County.

Other

Services provided include rehabilitation and alternatives to incarceration.

**PROBLEM
ANALYSIS**



D. Cultural, Informational, Recreational

Creative activities such as drama groups, dance groups, etc., are the focus of cultural activities.

Typical services offered by recreational programs include sports programs, exercise classes, martial arts, etc. Information services are libraries, referral services, newsletters, and flyers.

E. Social Services (\$6,017,555)

These programs include consumer protection, legal services, physically disabled services, housing services, counseling, child care, youth services, and senior citizen services.

F. Employment and Training (\$3,232,629)

Employment and training services include employment placement, employment counseling, skills training, and special and support services.

G. Supplemental Education

The Berkeley Adult School, Peralta Community College District and the U.C. Berkeley extension provide supplemental education service services. Such services include life enrichment courses, secondary education, and degree/certificate programs.

Resource Identification Data

The accuracy and completeness of the information used in preparing this section is constrained by difficulties encountered in obtaining the basic data. Considerable time and effort were spent in attempting to trace government funds back to the original source and to identify the operating agencies which ultimately received funds to provide direct services. In many cases the government personnel contacted could not provide staff with information on the original source of funds, the statutory authority or grant program under which specific funds were allocated, or the operating agency or agencies that ultimately received and expended the funds. Frequently, in order to fill gaps in the information about specific expenditures or grants, it was necessary to contact more than one agency (e.g., the State Depart-

ment of Health and Alameda County Welfare Department) or to contact staff in different sections of the same government agency (e.g., accounting staff and program staff). Even so, same gaps and inconsistencies in the data still could not be eliminated.

The two preceding chapters have identified both the needs for social services in both quantitative and qualitative terms and the public resources available to deal with those needs. This section analyzes the relationship between Berkeley social problems and existing service providers. The analysis serves to evaluate service coverage, to point out service gaps, and to suggest possible areas of emphasis. Each major category will be discussed, noting problem areas and broad statements of social concern.

It is useful to describe the relationship among social services and social problems. The Comprehensive Planning Department invited city staff persons administering human service programs to assess relationships between social service and social problems. Participants were asked to estimate the impact of programs which they administer, whether major, minor, negative or none, on the major social problems in Berkeley. The results of that process are presented in the chart below:

RELATIONSHIP AMONG SOCIAL SERVICES AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

PROBLEM AREA SOCIAL SERVICE	Alcoholism	Mental Illness	Venereal Disease	Drug Abuse	Physical Disability	Unemployment (General)	Unemployment (Youth)	Health Problems of Aged	Crime Rate	Incomplete Secondary Education	Inadequate Recreation Facilities	Poverty/ Low Income	Substandard Housing
ALCOHOLISM PROGRAMS	+	+	o	+	*	+	+	+	+	+	o	+	o
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	+	+	o	+	o	+	+	+	+	+	o	+	o
V.D. PROGRAMS	o	*	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	?	o
DRUG ABUSE PROGRAMS	+	+	o	+	*	+	+	+	+	+	o	+	o
DISABLED PERSON PROGRAMS	+	+	o	+	+	*	*	+	?	*	+	+	o
YOUTH SERVICES	+	+	+	+	o	+	+	o	+	+	+	+	o
CHILD CARE SERVICES	*	+	o	+	*	+	+	o	+	+	+	o	o
AGING SERVICES	*	*	?	*	+	*	o	+	*	+	o	+	+
POLICE SERVICES	*	*	+	+	+	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	*
SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATION	*	o	o	o	o	+	+	o	*	+	o	+	o
RECREATION SERVICES	*	+	o	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	o
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (HOUSING SUBSIDIES)	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	+
MANPOWER PROGRAMS	*	*	o	o	o	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	o
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	*	+	o	*	+	o	o	+	+	+	*	+	o

Legend: * Minor impact
 + Major impact
 - Negative impact
 o No impact

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The chart does not show priorities among social programs and social problems. For example, VD programs have limited impact on other social problems, yet the data show that Berkeley is experiencing a VD epidemic. Conversely, manpower programs have impacts on several social problem areas and have been identified as the top social problem by providers of services and human service board and commission members. In order to be of greater use, the chart should be buttressed by both quantitative and qualitative considerations.

HEALTH

Alcoholism

Although alcoholism was not listed a top priority problem area by residents or providers, it affects other problem areas such as crime and physical health. It also has implication for such broader societal problems as family structure and stability. Research is needed to gain a more precise estimate of the alcoholic population and their needs in Berkeley. Such research may show that the need for alcoholic programs is such that the city should play a more active role as either an advocate, provider, or facilitator of programs for its alcoholic residents and their families.

Veneral Disease

Berkeley's gonorrhea rate at 1336.7/100,000 is nearly three times that of Alameda County at 470.0/100,000 in 1974. While 519 of the 1975 new gonorrhea cases did not have an address, the South Berkeley, West Berkeley, and South Central planning areas accounted for 49.6% of those gonorrhea cases reported with an address in 1975.

There is only one clinic in Berkeley specifically for Veneral Disease. This clinic operates three days a week for less than a full eight hours each day. During FY 75-76 \$47,650 were allocated by the City of Berkeley on direct provision of VD programs.

With its very high gonorrhea rate, Berkeley appears to be experiencing VD epidemic. In addition, a new strain of gonorrhea has arrived in the Bay Area which is not susceptible to treatment by penicillin. According to Berkeley Public Health

Department officials, progress could be made toward reducing the problem if education and expanded treatment programs were initiated. Berkeley could lobby or advocate for additional non-city funds to treat the problem.

Physical Illness

Data regarding physical illness included in this report include tuberculosis cases and the infant mortality rate. There were 14 cases of tuberculosis reported in Berkeley during 1975 which is a decrease of 60% since 1974. This rate is nearly equal to that of other Alameda County Health jurisdictions at roughly 11/100,000. Berkeley's infant mortality rate is significantly lower than the national average, 11/100,000 vs 19.8/100,000 and is lower than Alameda County's infant mortality rate of 12.9/100,000 live births reported in 1973. The City of Berkeley allocates \$1,694,652 to provide physical health care, (excluding venereal disease) from all funding sources during fiscal year 75-76.

The low infant mortality rate and tuberculosis rate imply a high level of physical health care in the City of Berkeley. The data show that Berkeley residents have options for receiving health care. The mix of health services seems to be meeting the objective of providing quality health care. However, not all Berkeleyans can afford health care. City ambulance service and the Herrick Hospital's emergency room are available to all in emergencies. Alta Bates hospital requires evidence of ability to pay or insurance. Transportation to health service centers and the costs for health care inhibit residents in low income areas from obtaining services. There is a continuing need for low cost health service for low income residents.

Mental Illness

Berkeley's suicide rate at 22.6/100,000 is higher than Alameda County's at 16.7/100,000. The South Campus and Campus planning areas accounted for 52% of the suicides in Berkeley during 1975. The City of Berkeley spent \$966,872 from all sources to provide direct mental health services during FY 75-76.

According to Berkeley Public Health Department officials, many physical illnesses are related to living in a stressful environment. Such diseases as ulcers and high blood pressure are directly related to mental tension. These diseases could be ameliorated somewhat through effective mental health care, although the success of mental health programs is difficult to measure. Mental illness can also affect employment conditions through absenteeism and lack of work incentives. Anti-social acts are often committed by mentally ill persons.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Disabled Persons

Social service problems are found in the areas of physical disability child care, youth, transportation and the elderly. During 1975, 1,621 persons received disability insurance from the Social Security Administration. The highest percentage (20.5%) of physically disabled persons resided in the South Berkeley planning area.

Services for the disabled receive Alameda County revenue sharing funds as well as City of Berkeley money. The City of Berkeley allocated no funds on direct provision of physically disabled services during FY 75-76.

There may be an influx of disabled persons into Berkeley because of the services provided by the Center for Independent Living. Since more disabled persons are moving to Berkeley, demands for additional city funds for disabled programs can be anticipated. These demands may create strains on the capacity of existing providers to continue provision of services at the same level. Such a situation creates an issue regarding the appropriate response for Berkeley to take.

Child Care

There has been a significant decrease in the under 5 population since 1970. During this same time period, there has been an increase in the number of child care centers to 41 full and half day centers in 1976. The North Hills and South Berkeley areas contained the largest percentages of persons under 5 in 1970 at 21.5 and 17.8 respectively. In 1970, 22.6% of Berkeley families were headed by one person. The South Berkeley planning area had the highest percentage of single parent families at 35% in 1970.

Proposals received for CSA and General Fund money discussed the need for low-cost or no-cost care for single mothers and for poverty families. Full, extended day care was cited as a need, rather than infant care or after-school services. The 2-5 year old age group received the most attention from proposal writers. The City of Berkeley spent \$134,000 on providing child care services during FY 75-76 from Community Development funds.

The University of California is reducing its child care program, which may increase demands on Berkeley's child care centers. The reduction in the child care population and the increase in the number of child care centers suggests that persons other than Berkeley residents may be using Berkeley centers. The increase may also be related to the increase in single parent families.

Residence patterns of persons using Berkeley centers should be reviewed to learn if a large percentage of non-Berkeley residents are using City funded centers. If such patterns are found, then there would be decided implications for City policy in terms of limiting the use of City funded centers to residents only or cooperative funding arrangements.

Youth

During 1975, 35.2% of Berkeley youth aged 16-21 were unemployed. Juvenile arrests increased 2.7% from 1974 to 1975. Youth services other than child care had the highest percentage of proposals received for any single category during FY 75-76 for General Fund, CSA money. The City of Berkeley spent \$308,960 on youth services during FY 75-76.

According to community agency proposals received and Berkeley youth officials there is a need for vocational training and assistance for pre-delinquent and/or delinquent youngsters. Alienation and hopelessness are found among Berkeley youth according to Berkeley youth officials.

While much of the focus of interest on youth problems deals with youth unemployment for the 16-21 age group, many youths in the 12-15 age group are not

able to work because of various insurance and legal problems. Berkeley youth officials stress that involvement with youth in this age group in the form of role models toward developing work habits and interests in various occupations is needed.

The very high unemployment rate among youth has implications for several areas. Since work habits are formed at an early age, the lack of steady, meaningful employment for such a large percentage of youth could have serious long-term effects. A large body of unemployed and underemployed young persons could become flotsam in the larger society. One of the causes for such high youth unemployment is the minimum wage law according to Berkeley youth officials. While such a law is necessary for adults to support themselves and/or their families, it tends to keep youth out of many jobs, especially in the private sector, where they could work at an appropriate level of responsibility.

This situation suggests the need for activity by Berkeley to insure meaningful work experiences for Berkeley youth, within the context of the existing minimum wage law for adults. Berkeley could also act as a provider by increasing municipal jobs available for its young residents.

Elderly

The 1970 Census revealed that 14.8% of the total population was over 60 years of age. The North Berkeley planning area experienced decreases in elderly populations; those in South and South Central Berkeley experienced increases. Health problems continue to be prevalent among the elderly as 33.5% of the patient days use at Alta Bates hospital was by elderly patients. During FY 75-76 \$363,386 were spent by the City of Berkeley for elderly services which it provided directly.

Proposals for FY 75-76 CSA and General Fund emphasized that elderly persons experienced isolation and loneliness. Transportation services and companionship programs are a remedy for that situation. Ethnic and racial groups such as the

Spanish speaking and Japanese were seen by proposal writers as experiencing special problems of isolation induced by language barriers.

The shift in elderly population concentration from north to south in Berkeley may have long range consequences for the type of elderly services needed. Racial and ethnic minorities are concentrated in South Berkeley. Such a shift coupled with the decreasing birth rate implies that Berkeley's population may have an increasingly large elderly component with different means and needs from those of the present elderly group.

At the present time Berkeley acts both as a facilitator and a provider of services for the aged. The facilitator role should receive continued emphasis in terms of Berkeley's commitment to coordinating elderly services at well equipped with health care facilities senior centers. Berkeley can promote quality care in nursing homes and other facilities.

Conveniently located lower cost elderly housing which does not isolate elderly persons from the community is needed. Study and research are also needed about the aged emphasizing chronic illnesses such as arthritis and visual impairments. The elderly also need safe places to exercise.

Transportation

The 1970 Census revealed that 32.6% of South Berkeley housing units were without cars. Eleven of the sixteen AC Transit lines which serve Berkeley have curtailed service on weekends and late at night. BARTD does not run on weekends, except during the Christmas shopping season, and is less frequent at night. The City of Berkeley spent \$45,888 to provide direct transportation services during FY 75-76.

The Berkeley Transit study pointed out that it is very difficult to get around in Berkeley by transit especially on east-west trips. Furthermore, there is a lack of adequate non-peak hour service on both AC Transit and BART systems. These two factors reduce the ability of those persons without autos to participate actively in the life of the community, to get to jobs, and to obtain adequate health care.

The elderly and the ambulatory disabled find it difficult to negotiate steps and to enter buses. Both Berkeley and CIL provide supplemental services for the elderly and the disabled. Berkeley has also taken an advocate role in asking for extended BARTD service hours and better AC transit service.

Transportation service is the primary responsibility of agencies other than Berkeley.

DIRECT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

In September, 1976, 9.82% of Berkeley's population received Alameda County administered public assistance. The 1970 census revealed that 10.2% of Berkeley families were below poverty that year while the rest of Alameda County, excluding Oakland, registered 6.6% of families below poverty. The South and West Berkeley planning areas contained the largest numbers of below poverty families according to the 1970 census.

Some persons believe the answer is an infusion of more income to the poor. Others believe that income infusion alone is not enough to alleviate conditions. Rather, what is needed, they feel, is a comprehensive attack on the "culture of poverty," including skills training, adequate health care, better transportation, as well as increased income. Berkeley is in a position to follow both concepts by playing an advocate role to insure that program guidelines are properly carried out, that all eligible recipients receive the correct amount and that that amount is adequate. Berkeley could also facilitate programs which deal with various aspects of the "culture of poverty" since one person may have more than one social problem.

Shelter Subsidies (Housing Conditions)

The FY 76-77 Housing Assistance Plan stated that there are 16,335 substandard occupied dwelling units and 25,081 lower income (under \$12,400/year) households in Berkeley. The 1970 census and the 1973 Building Condition Survey found that the South Berkeley and West Berkeley planning areas had the poorest housing conditions.

During FY 75-76 \$1,450,000 was allocated by the city from CDBG funds for shelter subsidies.

Proposals for CSA and General Fund money pointed to housing needs for specific disadvantage populations of Berkeley: senior citizens, residential housing for delinquent youth and psychiatric out-patients, and housing information and referral services for low-income tenants. There is a shortage of financial resources to adequately treat the housing problem.

A key factor in the Berkeley housing situation is that 65% of Berkeleyans rent rather than own dwelling units. This factor implies a need for programs to improve rental units. This factor also has implications for the social character of Berkeley, since it has been observed renters tend to require a different set of services than do homeowners such as tenant counseling. Opportunities for Berkeley to advocate for additional financing resources from private and government sources and to coordinate these resources to achieve the best program results be pursued.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Berkeley experienced the highest unemployment rate of any city over 100,000 in the State of California at 14.9% in November 1976. The 1970 census reported that West Berkeley had the highest unemployment rate at 12.0% for that year. (It is estimated that the West Berkeley unemployment rate is presently 20% based on city-wide increases.) Unemployment was listed as the most serious social problem in the Agency/Board survey.

Present employment services provided do not adequately relate to job creation and development activities. There may be a limit to the number of jobs which can be created within the economy at one time. Skills training activities should be closely tied to changing market conditions so that enrollees in job training programs can actually find jobs once they have completed their training.

An unemployment rate as high as Berkeley's argues for increased efforts by the City. Reduction in the unemployment rate can have spin-off effects on other social

problems. For example, alcoholism and drug problems might decrease, and the number of persons seeking assistance for mental health problems might also decrease if full employment levels were reached. Conversely, the demand for child care centers might increase as more people enter the work place.

Both quantitative and qualitative indicators denote that unemployment is the most serious Berkeley social problem. Unemployment is greater among Black and Spanish-speaking groups who may suffer from discriminatory practices. The city should pursue its roles as advocate, provider, and facilitator to seek full employment at meaningful jobs for its residents.

CULTURAL, RECREATIONAL, INFORMATION

The need for cultural activities cannot be quantified from available data.

By-products of cultural activities were seen as job skills and employment opportunities. While additional data are needed to determine the need for cultural events throughout the city, cultural activities offer exposure to the arts and should be made available to the community at a reasonable cost.

Recreation

A 1976 Comprehensive Planning Department study for the Open Space Element found that there is a lack of recreational facilities in all areas of the city and for all age segments. The South Berkeley, Campus, and South Campus planning areas are "high demand" areas for park/recreation facilities based on the Planning Commission's draft Open Space Element. Persons over 30 years old and seniors are infrequent users of parks, as defined by the Recreation, Parks and Community Services Department study.

The Planning Commission's draft Open Space Element notes that the provision of park and recreation facilities will have less benefit if people cannot get to them easily. This factor stresses the relationship between transportation services and recreation opportunities. Accessibility is also a function of design in that elderly, disabled and young persons may need specially designed facilities so that they may use them easily.

The draft Open Space Element also discusses the importance of providing recreation opportunities at a person's place of work. Those persons who work in the Berkeley Central Business District are fortunate to have Civic Center Park as a resource for lunchtime and after work activities. In addition, both the YMCA and the YWCA provide gymnasia which are available at noontime for CBD employees. There are numerous sitting areas and benches where people may visit with friends, or on balmy days, eat lunch outdoors. Other commercial and industrial areas, with the exception of the Adeline/Alcatraz district, are deficient in terms of readily accessible recreation facilities for persons who work there. The draft Open Space Element suggests that arrangements with owners of vacant lots in commercial/industrial areas might be possible whereby the lots could be used for park/recreation purposes with mobile or non-permanent fixtures which could be moved if the lot were sold.

The draft Element also points out that residents of many Berkeley apartment buildings suffer from lack of on-site recreation facilities, and notes that since 1973 new apartment buildings have been required to provide more adequate usable open space.

Informational

While information services were not listed as a major social need on the Board/Provider Survey, the most common specific suggestion for improving Berkeley's social services were kiosks located throughout the city for dissemination of information. The resident telephone survey revealed a need for coordinated information services. The need for information services cannot be quantified from available data. The City of Berkeley allocated \$940,480 on information services including library services during FY 75-76.

Twenty-two proposals were received during FY 75-76 for information services which covered a wide range of activities. These activities could be coordinated through the provision of a comprehensive information center both centrally and in various locations throughout Berkeley as suggested by the resident telephone survey.

The Planning Commission's draft Citizen Participation Element speaks to a need to clarify and improve the process through which citizens participate in the City's decision-making efforts. As the draft Element notes, when the planning process is not known or is unclear, a sense of frustration arises which results in either citizen apathy or mistrust regarding the city's activities. Observations about the planning process apply equally to other activities. The provision of accurate, timely and coordinated information can improve the citizen participation process and the effective utilization of social service resources by increasing citizen awareness of issues and knowledge of potential ways to solve social problems.

SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATION

Supplemental education was not listed as a high priority on the Board/Provider Survey and ranked low on the resident telephone survey. The 1970 census revealed that 12.5% of Berkeleyans of 25 years of age have an eighth grade education or less and that 28.9% of South Berkeley planning area residents over age 25 had eight years or less of education. The City of Berkeley spent \$3,000 to provide supplemental education services directly during FY 75-76.

The percentage of Berkeleyans over 25 with an incomplete secondary education is high. The primary responsibility for supplemental education rests with the Berkeley Unified School District and the Peralta Community College District. The municipal government could act as an advocate with those two educational agencies to insure that Berkeley residents are afforded adequate opportunities to develop and enrich their intellectual capacities and to complete secondary and advanced education programs. In addition, more research is needed regarding trends and the specific age composition of this population group. This research should be performed by the Berkeley Unified School District and the Peralta Community College District.

PERSONAL PROTECTION AND SAFETY

The City of Berkeley has a high crime rate when compared with the San Francisco metropolitan area (11,594 per 100,000 vs. 7,477 per 100,000 for the San Francisco

metropolitan area during 1975). Non-residents committed 44.1% of major crimes in 1975. The Campus area was the scene of the most major crimes with 23.5% in 1975. However, major crimes experienced a decrease during 1976 according to preliminary 1976 figures. \$3,762,350 was allocated for personal protection and safety services by the City of Berkeley during FY 75-76.

Berkeley's crime rate may reveal only a portion of the crimes actually committed since citizens often do not report crimes to the police. A 1965 survey found that the amount of personal injury and crime was almost twice the Uniform Crime Report rate maintained by the FBI. A survey of Washington, D.C. revealed that specific offenses ranged from three to ten times more than the number contained in police statistics.

Both proposal writers and police officials argue that much crime is committed by repeat offenders. If those offenders could be dissuaded from criminal activities either through longer period of incarceration, according to Berkeley police, or effective rehabilitation programs, according to proposal writers, Berkeley's high crime rate could be reduced.

Berkeley police officials also point out that the criminal justice system is fragmented. This system is composed of the police at state, local, and federal levels, the various court jurisdictions, the district attorney, and the county Probation Department. The police officials describe a system in which no one is in charge, in which it may take an inordinate period of time for guilt or innocence to be found. Berkeley could advocate actively for reforms in the system which would increase its responsiveness.

Major crime has shown a decrease since 1971 while unemployment has reached high levels during the same time period. Such a situation is not typical since crime is expected to rise with unemployment.

CONCLUSION/
NEXT STEPS



This draft Needs Assessment is a preliminary overview of Berkeley social problems and existing services. Its purpose is to facilitate involvement of citizens, organizations, boards and commissions in the definition of social problems and appraisal of resources to more effectively meet these problems. Conclusions on the review process for this document, information needs, services gaps, priorities among service categories, and roles which the city might play in the social service area follow.

Process for Review

This document is the first step in the establishment of process for social planning. A refinement and review process should be initiated involving city boards and commissions and community groups to better define needs for social services as seen by these groups. The draft report can then be revised to reflect comments and opinions received during this second phase. The revised draft could be forwarded to the Planning Commission, Human Relations and Welfare Commission and the City Council with appropriate recommendations concerning the use of the Needs Assessment, its maintenance, and any actions needed in the development of a Social Element of the Master Plan.

Information Needs

Certain types of data are required to facilitate decision-making for social services policies and programs by the City Council. Data needs include specific attributes of target population groups, and program impact evaluations.

For example, further research is needed to adequately determine the drug-addicted (including alcoholic) population in Berkeley. Cultural and informational needs could not be quantified from available data. The crime/unemployment relationship should be studied. The recidivism rate for criminals should be studied. The recidivism rate of persons treated by Berkeley mental health programs should be developed to gain a measure of progress in curing mental health problems.

Students receive some social services which residents can't obtain, yet residents cannot receive all University services. Further research is necessary in this area.

The resident telephone survey only contacted fifty households. This number is not enough to accurately gauge resident perceptions of social problems and needs. The survey instrument developed for use in this report could be adapted for use in a more scientific study of resident perceived problems and needs.

This initial study has not attempted to evaluate the performance of currently functioning social service programs. The Program Development/Contract Administration Division of the Recreation, Parks, and Community Services Department evaluates community agencies receiving CSA and General Funds; the Program Planning Division of the Housing and Development Department evaluates city operated housing programs; and the CETA Administration evaluates agencies which it funds. No specific entity is charged with the responsibility of evaluating services directly provided by the city. Such an entity should be created once city policies and objectives for social programs are developed in the context of a Social Element.

Priorities Among Service Categories/Service Gaps

Using the criteria of impact on other problems, the Needs Assessment process has determined that employment and training needs are the most pressing among the seven categories. Berkeley's unemployment rate of 14.5% is the highest in California, although it includes some voluntary unemployment and counts only those seeking work. The employment situation can have marked beneficial effects on other social problems. Conversely, the lack of a job can create despondency, which can lead to alcoholism or drugs, which can lead to anti-social acts, etc. The critical unemployment situation in Berkeley argues for the development of programs in all seven categories which increase a person's ability to gain and retain employment. (Specific policies and actions to deal with economic problems are being developed by the Comprehensive Planning Department in conjunction with the Economic Development Commission). Specifically, programs are needed which

provide work experiences for unemployed youth. Very few of Berkeley's employment programs are oriented to the creation of jobs for young people, yet that group has the highest unemployment rate among any group in Berkeley.

Another significant problem area is health care. More specifically, venereal disease conditions and mental illness are problem areas. The data show that Berkeley's venereal disease rate is nearly three times that of both Alameda County and the nation. Yet there is only one clinic specially designed to treat venereal disease problems in Berkeley.

Mental illness is a priority area because of its relationship to other problems. Mental stress can effect stability of employment, can lead to physical health problems such as ulcers and high blood pressure, and can create family problems. The quantifiable data show Berkeley's suicide rate higher than Alameda County's, and Berkeleyans represent a high proportion of persons seeking treatment for mental health problems.

Roles of Berkeley in Social Services

The institutional framework section described three primary roles which Berkeley could play in the social services field: provider, advocate, or facilitator. The resource identification section has pointed out that Berkeley has emphasized providing social services. Berkeley provides services in all seven major categories of social service. The other two roles have not received equal emphasis. The role of an advocate for improvements in the system is one which could be pursued with vigor and without much additional cost. Playing this role could give Berkeley maximum benefit with little outlay in the form of money or staff time. The facilitator role is a corollary of the advocate role.

APPENDICES



APPENDIX A

Institutional Framework

FEDERAL LEVEL

STATE LEVEL

LOCAL LEVEL

COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT

DEPARTMENT
OF
LABOR

REGIONAL
DEPT. OF
LABOR

EDD
BOS
OFFICE OTHER
DIVISION CETA
OFFICE

5%
FUNDS

SDE
VOCATIONAL
EDUCATION

CETA
COUNCIL(SMSC)

STATE AGENCIES
RESPONSIBLE FOR
MANPOWER
SERVICES

A-95
CLEARINGHOUSE

- eg. 1-VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
2-VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
3-HEALTH & WELFARE AGENCY
4-STATE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
5-UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

BOS
COUNCIL

BOS COUNTY
PROGRAMS

LOCAL PLANNING
COUNCIL

4%
PROGRAMS

LOCAL PRIME
SPONSOR
BERKELEY

LOCAL MAC

LOCAL AGENCIES
PROVIDING
MANPOWER
SERVICES

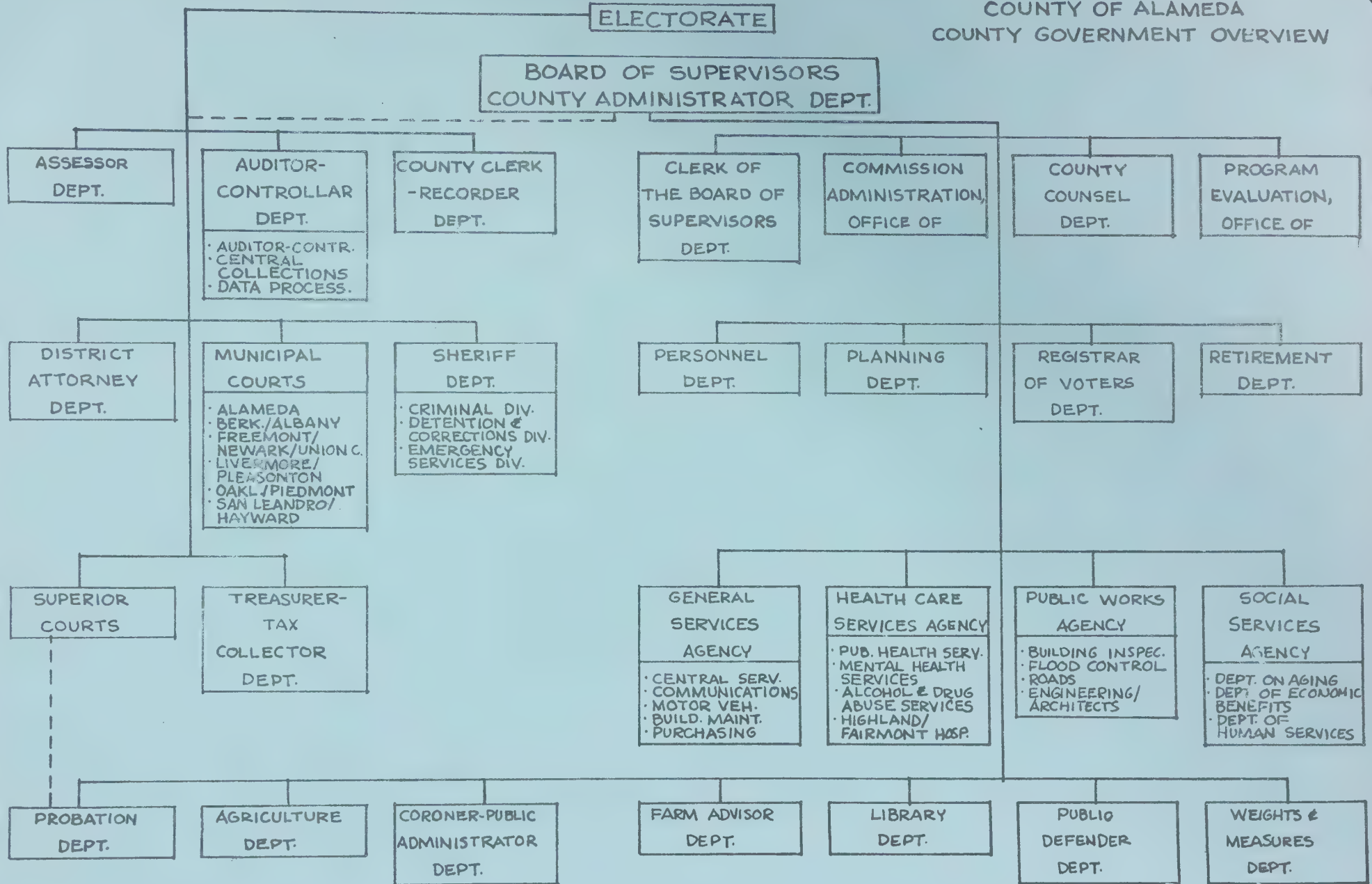
A-95
CLEARINGHOUSE

- eg. 1-REGIONAL OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAM
2-LOCAL VOCATIONAL REHAB. OFFICE
3-WELFARE DEPT.
4-COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY
5-COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES
:

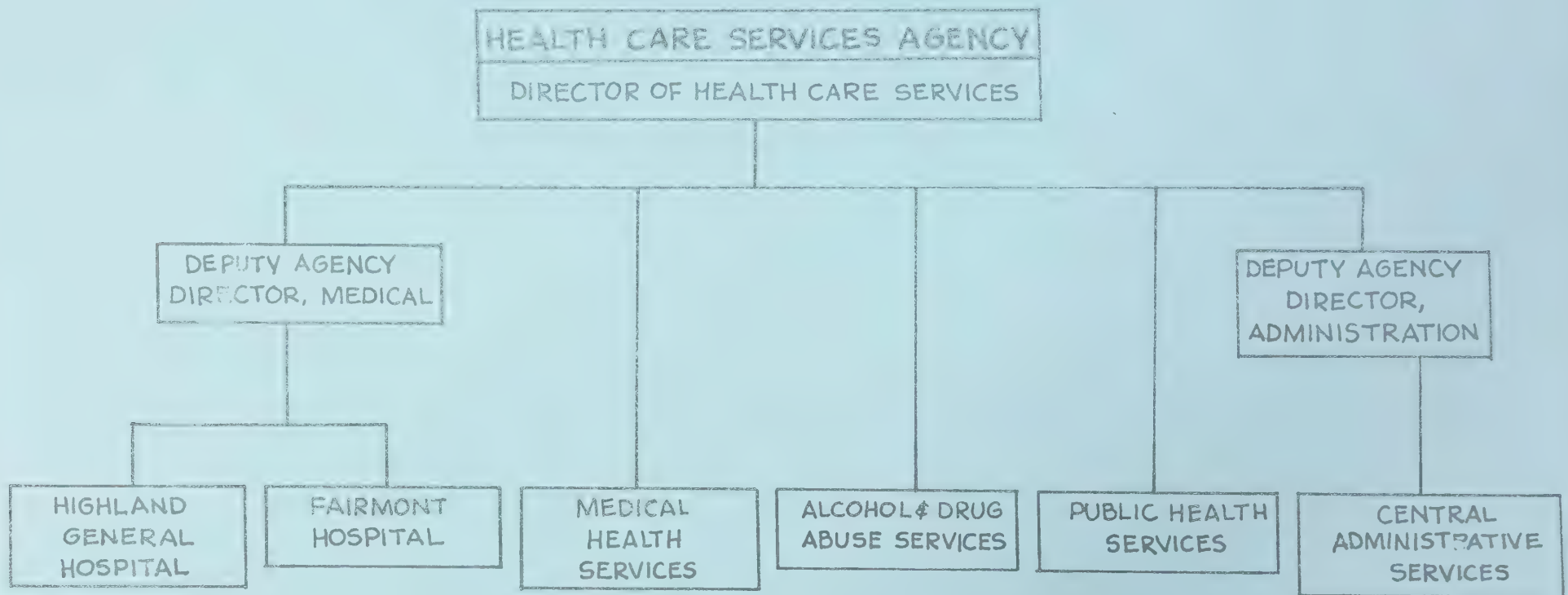
———— FUNDING & PLAN FLOW
----- COORDINATION
..... ADVISORY RELATIONSHIPS
MAC- MANPOWER ADVISORY COUNCIL

BOS- BALANCE-OF-STATE
SMSC- STATE MANPOWER SERVICE COUNCIL
EDD- STATE EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPT.

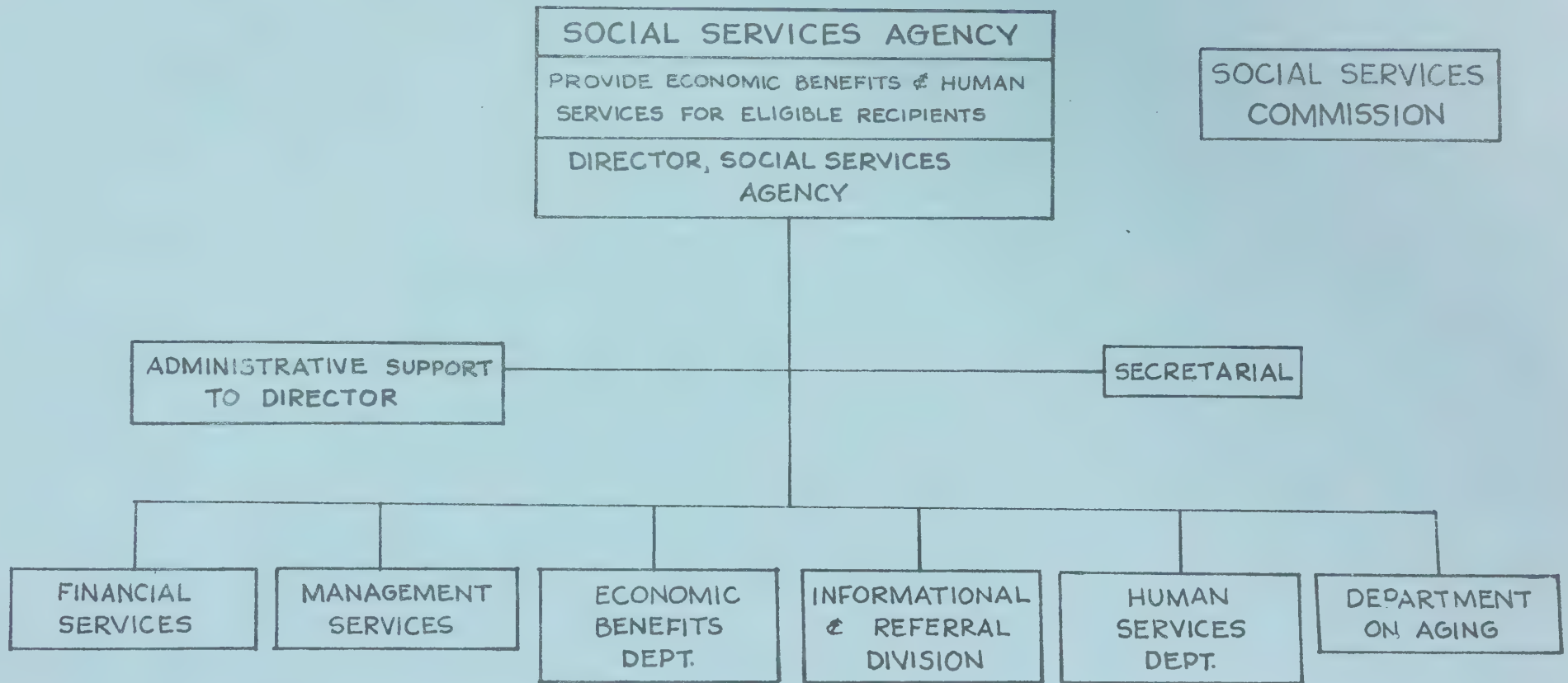
COUNTY OF ALAMEDA
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OVERVIEW



COUNTY OF ALAMEDA
HEALTH CARE SERVICES AGENCY

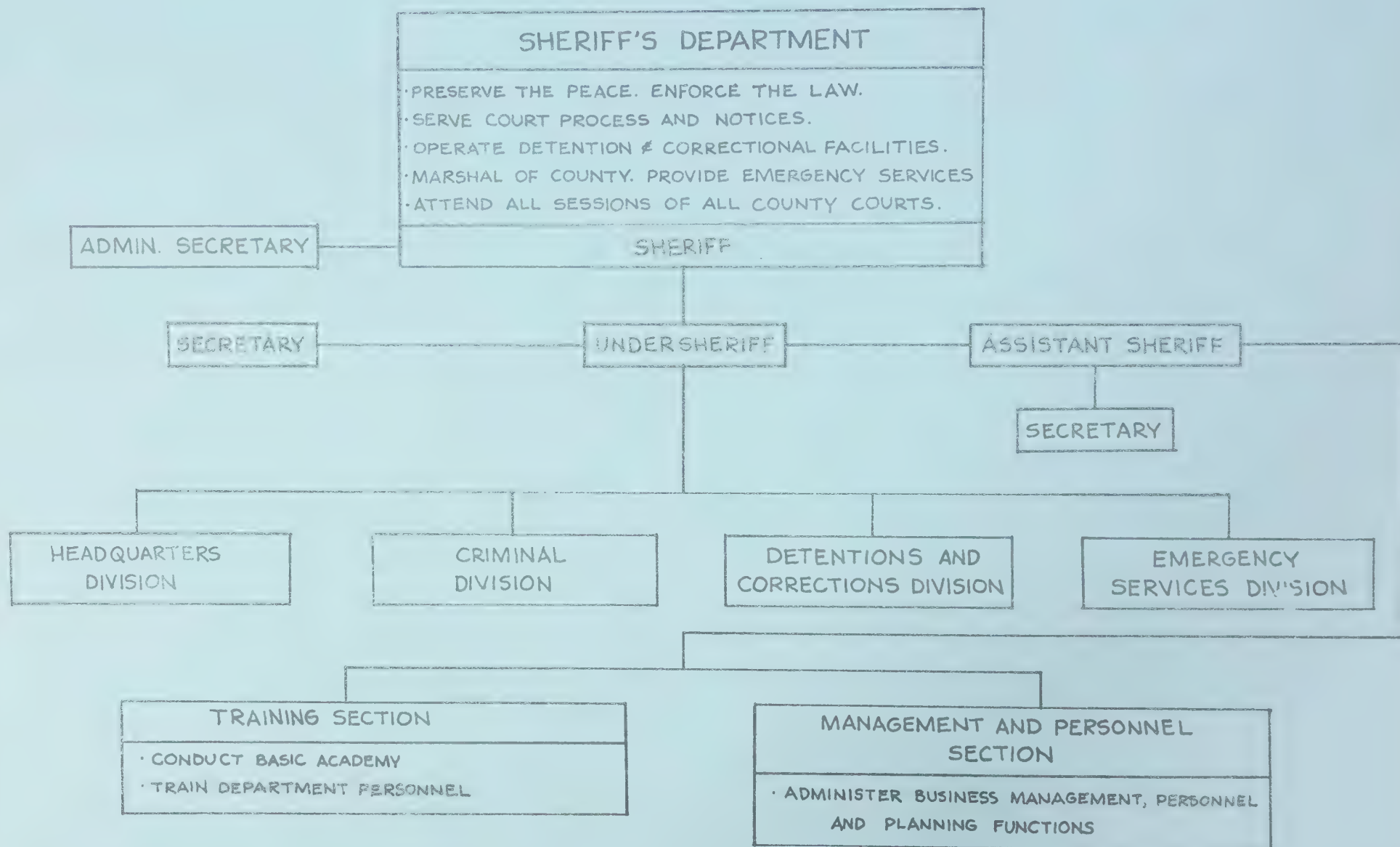


COUNTY OF ALAMEDA
SOCIAL SERVICES AGENCY
AGENCY OVERVIEW CHART

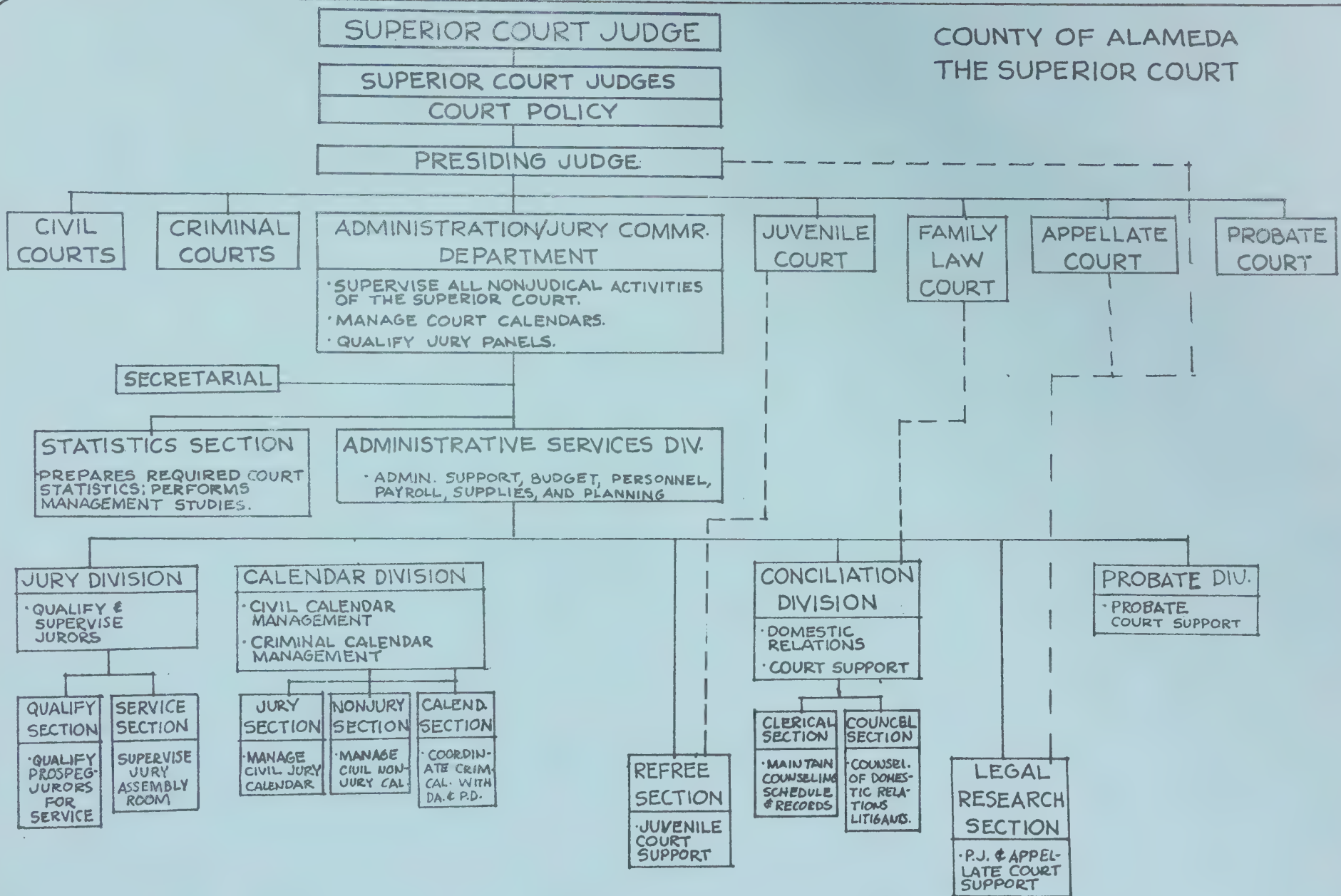


COUNTY OF ALAMEDA- SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

FUNCTION & ORGANIZATION CHART



COUNTY OF ALAMEDA
THE SUPERIOR COURT



CHAD FUNDED AGENCIES ACTIVITIES IN BERKELEY

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

- A. In General
 - 1. Hypertension Clinics
 - 2. Breast Screening Clinics
 - 3. Reach for Recovery
 - 4. Freewheelers
- B. In Berkeley
 - 1. Freewheelers - Transportation for Cancer Patients to Hosp. Treatment
 - 2. Bi-Lingual Education
 - 3. Breast Screening

AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION

- A. In General
 - 1. Basically lectures
 - a. Diabetes month in November
- B. In Berkeley
 - 1. Monthly lectures in Oakland - Merritt Hosp. School of Nurses Open to the General Public
 - 2. In the process of beginning - Nutrition Classes in connection with Oakland Adult Education
 - 3. Rap sessions for families of Juvenile Diabetics at Children's Hosp. in connection with the Diabetic Department
 - 4. About to fund a large research project which will benefit all but include Berkeley.
 - 5. A new project which is being started is the "Alta Bates Hall of Health.

AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION

- A. In General
 - 1. Heart Health Education Course for Teachers in general but are held in Berkeley
 - 2. Most of their research support goes to Berkeley and Children's Hospital
- B. IN BERKELEY
 - 1. See points 1 & 2 in part A.
 - 2. Heart Station Program at Coliseum & Berkeley Stadium. Emergency service for cardiac arrest during athletic events.
 - 3. Professional Education
 - a. CPR
 - b. Symposiums
 - 1. Care of Stroke Patients
 - 2. Coronary Care for Nurses
 - c. Research
 - 4. Research Support
 - a. Professional
 - b. Student Research - College Students & Some High School
 - c. Pre Doctoral Program
 - d. Career Researcher - Supported for Life

AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION

A. In General

1. Respirator Loan Service
2. CPR Training for Life Guards
3. Provision of Anti TB drugs to patients who can't afford them.
4. Smoking Cessation Clinics

B. In Berkeley

1. Berkeley Children & Adults enrolled in Breathing Improvement
2. Professional Education - Training for Nurses & Para Professional Personnel
3. Respirator Loan Service
4. Smoking Cessation Clinics

ARTHRITIS FOUNDATION

A. In General

1. Co-Sponsor a Program with Easter Seals for Rehabilitation
2. Have Literature Available, Films, Speakers
3. Classes are available for Arthritics at the Rehab Center

B. In Berkeley

1. Education Materials Available for M.D.'s & the Public (see A2)
2. Support (Partial) of Arthritis Clinics
3. Medical Scholarships for study of Arthritis

CYSTIC FIBROSIS FOUNDATION

A. In General

1. Research - Diagnosis, Cure, Control, Cause, Carrier Detection
2. Treatment Centers - 3 in the area
 - a. Includes - Drainage Medication, Inhalation Therapy
3. Public Education - Warning signs of Cystic Fibrosis

B. In Berkeley

1. There are no specific programs in Berkeley at this time.

EASTER SEAL SOCIETY

A. In General

1. Complete out patient rehab program which includes the out patient and also the home bound.
2. Medical Education Evaluation Program for the Severely Physically Disabled.
3. Community Education Programs for the Disabled.
 - a. Arthritis
 - b. Stroke
 - c. Parkinsons Disease
4. Support Service for M.D.'S and Nurses

B. In Berkeley

1. No Specific Program in Berkeley except that 13% of the present case load of the out patient and at home rehab is in Berkeley.

KIDNEY FOUNDATION

- A. In General
 - 1. Drug Bank for Long Term Patients
 - 2. Information Referral
 - 3. Research support
- B. In Berkeley
 - 1. No specific programs in Berkeley
It was difficult getting information

MARCH OF DIMES

- A. In General
 - 1. Mailings
 - 2. Research
 - 3. Public Education & Professional Education
 - 4. Treatment Centers for Birth Defects
- B. In Berkeley
 - 1. Again, no specific programs in Berkeley
Information was hard to get.

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY ASSOCIATION

- A. In General
 - 1. Clinic - Herrick Hospital
 - 2. Research
 - 3. Patient Services
 - a. Wheel Chairs, Braces, etc.
 - b. La Honda Camp for the entire family
 - c. Will take care of all expenses related to MS.
- B. In Berkeley
 - 1. No specific programs, all of above applies to Berkeley

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CITIZENS

- A. In General
 - 1. No programs in Alameda County

NATIONAL MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY

- A. In General
 - 1. No Programs in Alameda County

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

- A. In General
 - 1. Weekly vision screening for Senior Citizens at the Senior Satelite Center in Oakland
 - 2. Vision screening for pre-school children
13 Teams for this purpose
 - 3. Films & Publications
- B. In Berkeley - Used to have a senior citizens vision screening.

APPENDIX B

Needs Identification

CITY OF BERKELEY



COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING DEPARTMENT (415) 644-6534
2030 MILVIA STREET BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94704

November 18, 1976

To: BERKELEY HUMAN SERVICE BOARD OR COMMISSION MEMBER:

The Berkeley City Council, acting on the recommendation of the Human Relations and Welfare Commission, has requested that the Comprehensive Planning Department prepare a Social Services Needs Assessment of Berkeley. This Needs Assessment is a first attempt to provide an overview of Berkeley social problems, potential resources for alleviating social problems, and identifying unmet needs. Future needs assessment activities will provide community agencies and the general public further opportunities to define human service problem and needs.

Last year the Comprehensive Planning Department conducted a Resource Identification Survey. As a follow-up to that survey we are requesting your perceptions of Berkeley social problems since Human Service Commissioners may recognize areas of unmet needs. Information gathered from this survey and last year's survey will be used in a report to the Berkeley Human Relations and Welfare Commission and as an information resource for the City Council in social policy formulation.

The Comprehensive Planning Department requests your support in completing the enclosed questionnaire and returning it to us by December 2, 1976. If you have any questions concerning this questionnaire, please contact Ed Atkins of my staff at 644-6777.

Sincerely,

T. F. Peak
Director of Comprehensive Planning

Enclosure

SOCIAL SERVICES NEEDS ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Agency Name _____ Director _____

Agency Address _____ Phone Number _____

November, 1976

1. What do you consider to be the most serious Human Service problems in the City Berkeley? Rank each possible problem in the following manner: 1 = Very Important; 2 = Important; 3 = Unimportant; 4 = Don't Know

- A. () Physical Health Care, Specify _____
- B. () Mental Health Care, Specify _____
- C. () Alcohol Abuse, Specify _____
- D. () Other Drug Abuse, Specify _____
- E. () Child Care Facilities, Specify _____
- F. () After Birth Care for Infants/Mothers, Specify _____
- G. () Home Bound Persons, Specify _____
- H. () Unemployment, Specify _____
- I. () Housing for Low-Income Families/Persons, Specify _____
- J. () Crime, Specify _____
- K. () Hunger, Specify _____
- L. () Nutrition Services _____
- M. () Sanitation Services, Specify _____
- N. () Public Transportation Services, Specify _____
- O. () Emergency Services, Specify _____
- P. () Recreation Facilities/Programs, Specify _____
- Q. () Continuing Education Programs, Specify _____
- R. () Lack of Information About How to Obtain Services _____
- S. () Other _____

2. What do you consider to be the major underserved population groups in Berkeley?

- A. () Youth - 1. () Pre-School; 2. () School Age; 3. () Adolescent
- B. () Adult C. () Elderly D. () Women E. () Disabled Persons
- F. () Ethnic Minority, Specify _____
- G. () Other _____

3. Using the categories developed in Question No. 1 and No. 2, rank the top five priorities for Human Services in the City of Berkeley.

- 1. _____ 4. _____
- 2. _____ 5. _____
- 3. _____

4. In what ways can the City of Berkeley most effectively assist in making Human Services more available, accessible, and responsive? (Use Reverse Side if Necessary)

NEEDS ASSESSMENT TELEPHONE SURVEY

Date _____

Interviewer _____

Hello. I'm _____ calling for the City of Berkeley. We're trying to find out people's attitudes about social service needs here in Berkeley. Social services are those services such as health, child care, etc., which deal with human needs. Could you give us a few minutes of your time?

1. First I'm going to name some social services now provided and I'd like you, based on your own knowledge, to tell me for each whether you think additional or expanded services are needed. If you don't have an opinion please feel free to say so.

	Yes	No	Don't Know
A. Physical Health Care	1	2	3
B. Mental Health Care	1	2	3
C. Alcohol Abuse Programs	1	2	3
D. Other Drug Abuse Programs	1	2	3
E. Manpower Programs (Unemployment)	1	2	3
F. Child Care	1	2	3
G. After-Birth Care for Infants	1	2	3
H. Services for Homebound Persons	1	2	3
I. Crime Prevention	1	2	3
J. Housing for Low Income Persons/Families	1	2	3
K. Nutrition Services	1	2	3
L. Public Transportation Services	1	2	3
M. Emergency Services, Such as Ambulances, Police, Fire	1	2	3
N. Recreation Facilities/Programs	1	2	3
O. Adult Education Programs	1	2	3
P. Information About Where to Obtain Services	1	2	3

2. Of the services you felt should be expanded or added, which two do you think are most important? IF NECESSARY READ THOSE CIRCLED

1. _____

2. _____

3. There may be various people in Berkeley who are in need of social services at this time such as youth, the elderly, people with low income, women, disabled persons, racial and ethnic minorities. Which one of these do you think is most in need of social services at this time? IF NECESSARY: Would you like me to read the list again?

Youth	1
Elderly	2
People With Low Income	3
Women	4
Disabled Persons	5
Racial and Ethnic Minorities	6
Don't Know	7
All	8
None	9
Other _____	10

That finishes the questions about social services. Now I'd like some information about yourself for statistical purposes.

4. Would you describe yourself as White, Black, Mexican-American, Asian-American, or some other way?

White or Anglo	1
Black, Negro, Afro-American	2
Mexican-American, Chicano	3
Chinese-American, Japanese-American, Korean-American	4
American Indian, Native American	5
Other (SPECIFY): _____	6

5. What was your total family income last year?

Was it under \$10,000 _____,

Between \$10-20,000 _____,

Over \$20,000 _____

Male	1
Female	2

6. Respondent Sex:

Proposals Received for CSA and General
Fund Money during FY 75-76, by Social
Service Category (314 Proposals)

<u>Category</u>	<u># of proposals</u>	<u>% of total</u>
<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>14.6</u>
A. Physical	12	3.8
1. Health Maintenance	0	0
2. Direct Health Care	5	1.6
3. Preventive Medicine	7	2.2
4. Rehabilitation	0	0
5. Other	0	0
B. Mental	34	10.8
1. Psychotherapeutic Treatment	18	5.7
2. Substance Abuse	10	3.2
3. Mental Retardation	1	.3
4. Rehabilitation	5	1.6
5. Other	0	0
C. Emergency Services	0	0
D. Environmental Health	0	0
E. Other	0	0
<u>DIRECT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>11.8</u>
A. Employment Placement	7	2.2
B. Employment Counseling	8	2.5
C. Skills Training	20	6.4
D. Special and Support Services	2	.6
E. Other	0	0
<u>SOCIAL SERVICES</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>47.8</u>
A. Consumer Protection	3	1.0
B. Legal Services	4	1.3
C. Physically Disabled Services	9	2.9
D. Housing Services	13	4.1

Breakdown of Proposals by Category

Page Two

<u>Category</u>	<u># of proposals</u>	<u>% of total</u>
E. Counseling (see also Mental Health)	6	1.9
F. Other Youth Services	70	22.3
1. Youth	44	14.0
2. Child Care	26	8.3
G. Senior Citizen Services	25	8.0
H. Other	20	6.4
<u>PERSONAL PROTECTION AND SAFETY</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>4.8</u>
A. Crime Prevention	3	1.0
B. Law Enforcement	0	0
C. Rehabilitation	9	2.9
D. Alternatives to Incarceration	0	0
E. Special Services	3	1.0
F. Emergency Services	0	0
G. Other	0	0
<u>CULTURAL, INFORMATIONAL & RECREATIONAL</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>15.0</u>
A. Cultural	20	6.4
B. Informational	22	7.0
C. Recreational	5	1.6
<u>SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATION</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u> (includes those proposals not otherwise listed)	<u>19</u>	<u>6.0</u>
TOTAL	314	100

APPENDIX C

Resource Identification

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES

Student health services are provided through the payment of Registration Fees by students enrolled on a full-time basis at UC Berkeley.

Health insurance per student cost - \$7.50

Total cost of student health services UC Berkeley - \$3,400,000

<u>Health Services Offered</u>	<u>Cost of Service</u>
Allergy Shots	\$2.50 ea.
Appointments and Information	
Birth Control, Contraception, Examinations	\$3.00
Birth Control Supplies	Cost of Method
Counseling and Psychological Services	Free
Dental Care	\$4.00 Minimum
Drop-In Clinic	Covered by Reg. Fee
Emergency Service	" " " "
Foreign Student Health Insurance	" " " "
Health Education Groups	" " " "
Hospitalization	Covered by Insurance
Insurance	Covered by Reg. Fee
Authorization-Surgery	Student Health Service
Claims and Problem Solving	Student Health Service
Laboratory Test	Most Covered by Student Health Service
Optometry Services	Covered by Reg. Fee
Pharmacy	Low Cost for Most Drugs
Physical Therapy	\$2-\$6 Per Visit
Physical Exams	\$20.00
Premarital Exams	\$11-\$21
Pregnancy Services	Covered by Reg. Fee
Counselling (Abortion or Prenatal)	" " " "

(Cont'd)

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES

<u>Health Services Offered</u>	<u>Cost of Service</u>			
Travel Shots	Covered by Reg. Fee			
T.B. Skin Test	"	"	"	"
Venereal Disease Information	"	"	"	"
X-Ray	"	"	"	"

FINANCIAL AID ANNUAL REPORT 75-76: UNDERGRADUATES - SUMMARY

<u>Type of Aid</u>	<u>No. of Awards</u>	<u>Total \$</u>	<u>Average \$</u>
1. <u>Scholarships</u>			
A. Calif. State	2,420	1,343,359	555
B. Univ. of Cal.	1,735	1,022,954	590
C. Outside	492	293,795	597
2. <u>Grants</u>			
A. Cal State College Opportunity	324	402,229	1,230
B. Univ. of Cal.	5,046	2,739,981	543
C. Federal	2,613	2,125,430	813
D. Outside	1,000	271,966	369
3. <u>Loans</u>			
A. Univ. of Cal	2,265	640,402	283
B. Federal	2,150	1,632,344	759
C. Outside	1,424	1,699,579	1,194
4. <u>Workstudy Employment</u>			
A. Univ. of Cal.	32	18,015	563
B. Federal	1,959	1,797,377	1,133
6. <u>Non-Workstudy Employment</u>			
A. Univ. of Cal.	3,408	3,786,119	1,111
B. Federal	551	610,450	1,107
8. <u>Other Financial Assistance</u>			
A. State	95	52,522	552
B. Univ. of Cal.	502	579,306	1,154
C. Federal	2,396	3,230,436	1,348
D. Outside	0	0	0
TOTAL:	28,415	22,246,264	783

FINANCIAL AID ANNUAL REPORT 75-76: UNDERGRADUATES - DETAILS

<u>Type of Aid</u>		<u>No. of Awards</u>	<u>Total \$</u>	<u>Average \$</u>
1. <u>Scholarships</u>				
A. State		2,420	1,343,359	555
B. Univ. of Cal:	1. Institutional	1,180	761,247	645
	2. Alumni	366	94,560	258
	3. Opportunity Fund	189	167,147	884
C. Outside Agency		492	293,795	597
2. <u>Grants</u>				
A. Calif. State College Opportunity		327	402,229	1,230
B. Univ. of Cal:	1. Institutional	3,339	2,054,800	615
	2. Improved Access	655	420,082	641
	3. Educational Fee Grants	1,052	265,099	252
C. Federal:	1. Supplem. Educa. Oppor. Grants	1,052	828,783	788
	2. Health Professions	26	16,880	649
	3. Nursing	0	0	0
	4. Law Enforcement Education	2	950	475
	5. B.E.O. Grants	1,479	1,169,020	790
	6. Bur. of Indian Affairs Grants	654	109,797	2,033
D. Outside Agency		1,000	241,966	369
3. <u>Loans</u>				
A. Univ. of Cal:	1. Regents	20	17,437	872
	2. Institutional	32	36,618	1,144
	3. Educational Fee Deferment	2,213	586,347	265
B. Federal:	1. Nat'l Direct Student Loans	2,085	1,541,527	747
	2. Federal Health Professions	63	90,236	1,432
	3. Nursing Student Loans	0	0	0
	4. Law Enforcement Education	2	581	290
	5. Special Vet Admin. Loans	0	0	0
C. Outside Agcy:	1. Federally Insured	1,424	1,699,579	1,194
	2. Others	0	0	0
4. <u>Workstudy Employment</u>				
A. Univ. of Cal.		32	18,015	563
B. Federal College Workstudy		1,959	1,797,377	1,133
6. <u>Non-Workstudy Employment</u>				
A. Univ. of Cal.		3,408	3,786,119	1,111
B. Federal		551	610,450	1,107
8. <u>Other Financial Assistance</u>				
A. State:	1. Calif. Vet. Dependent Benefits	48	16,587	345
	2. " " Benefits	25	14,900	596
	3. " State Voca. Rehab. Benefits	0	0	0
	4. Welfare Payments	22	21,035	956

FINANCIAL AID ANNUAL REPORT 75-76: UNDERGRADUATES - DETAILS

Type of Aid	No. of Awards	Total \$	Average \$
8. <u>Other Financial Assistance</u> (Cont'd)			
B. U. of Cal: 1. Scholarships - Not based on need	76	28,801	378
2. Grants " " " "	0	0	0
3. Loans " " " "	0	0	0
4. Athletic Grants	426	550,505	1,292

FINANCIAL AID ANNUAL REPORT 76-76: GRADUATES

<u>Type of Aid</u>	<u>No. of Awards</u>	<u>Total \$</u>	<u>Average \$</u>
<u>1. Fellowships and Scholarships</u>			
A. State Graduate Fellowships	109		690
B. U. of Calif.	1,022	1,695,355	1,659
C. Federal Fellowships	1,193	3,248,351	2,723
D. Outside			
<u>2. Grants</u>			
A. U. of Calif.	3,240	3,144,963	971
B. Federal	6	2,314	385
C. Outside Agency	1,163	1,189,550	1,023
<u>3. Loans</u>			
A. U. of Calif.	1,299	471,811	363
B. Federal	1,029	1,184,850	1,151
C. Outside	698	988,010	1,415
<u>4. Workstudy Employment</u>			
A. U. of Calif.	36	25,924	720
B. Federal	765	648,034	847
<u>6. Non-Workstudy Employment</u>			
A. U. of Calif.	6,674	15,997,828	2,392
B. Federal	642	1,438,839	2,241
<u>8. Other Financial Assistance</u>			
A. State	51	33,293	652
B. University	11	5,578	507
C. Federal Gov't	446	870,563	1,951
D. Outside Agency	0	0	0
Total	18,384	31,020,560	1,687

FINANCIAL AID REPORT 75-76: GRADUATES

<u>Type of Aid</u>		<u>No. of Awards</u>	<u>Total \$</u>	<u>Average \$</u>
<u>1. Fellowship and Scholarship</u>				
A. State Graduate Fellowships		109	15,297	690
B. U. of Calif:	1. Regent Fellowships	168	511,907	3,047
	2. Systemwide Endowed	10	16,146	1,614
	3. Campus Endowed	844	1,167,302	1,383
C. Federal	1. UC Administered	1,087	2,875,758	2,645
Fellowships:	2. Not UC Administered	106	372,593	3,515
<u>2. Grants</u>				
A. U. of Calif:	1. Opportunity Fund	1,270	906,647	714
	2. Educational Fee	591	1,171,686	1,983
	3. Endowed Funds	380	452,735	1,191
	4. Tuition Waivers	999	613,895	614
B. Federal:	1. Law Enforcement	6	2,314	385
C. Outside Agency		1,163	1,189,556	1,136
<u>3. Loans</u>				
A. U. of Calif:	1. Regent Loans	11	11,385	1,035
	2. Institutional	40	46,180	1,055
	3. Educational Fee Deferment	1,248	414,246	332
B. Federal:	1. Nat'l. Direct Stand. Loans	1,027	1,182,171	1,151
	2. Law Enforcement Ed.	2	2,679	1,339
C. Federally Insured Student Loan		698	988,010	1,415
<u>4. Workstudy Employment</u>				
A. U. of Calif.		36	25,924	720
B. Federal College Workstudy		765	648,034	1,630
<u>5. Employment Other Than Workstudy</u>				
A. U. of Calif:	1. Teaching Asst.	1,751	4,507,756	2,574
	2. Research Asst.	2,207	5,847,755	2,650
	3. Other University	2,716	5,642,317	2,077
<u>6. Other Financial Assistance</u>				
A. St. of Calif:	1. Calif. Veterans Benefit	42	26,400	628
	2. Calif. Dependent Veterans	4	1,800	450
	3. Welfare Payments	5	5,093	1,018
<u>7. Other Financial Assistance</u>				
A. Federal Govt:	1. Social Security Benefits	29	30,713	1,059
	2. Vet. Benefits	377	795,957	2,111
	3. VA Dependent Benefits	19	31,128	1,638
	4. VA Dependent Pension Benefits	9	8,723	969

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECTS COMMITTEE

PROJECTS - FISCAL YEAR 1976-77

BERKELEY CONSUMER ACTION, 848-2385, 2401 Le Conte, Berkeley. This group works to educate and organize consumers by making them aware of their rights within the market place and to enable them to exercise those rights.

BLACK ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION, 642-1326, 101 Naval Architecture, Campus. Known as BESSA, this project aims at informing and recruiting Black high school students for higher education in professional fields of engineering and sciences.

CAL CAMP, 300 Eshleman Hall, 549-2882. This project provides the experience of summer camp to approximately 100 disadvantaged children in the Bay Area. It will begin a youth follow-up service after this year's camp.

*CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 2490 Channing, Rm. 507, Berkeley, 849-2444. The center is open to the public every day of the week. Its aim is to make available consulting and technical services to community organizations and researchers concerned with the police and criminal justice system.

CHINESE STUDENTS AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAM, 849-1771, P.O. Box 4395, Berkeley. Aimed at immigrant Chinese students, this is a tutorial program teaching English as a second language. It also provides week-end workshops in crafts, cooking and other skills.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS OFFICE - PROGRAM SECTION, 103, Eshleman, 642-1081. COP is the administrative office for community service projects, offering supportive services such as locating low-cost materials for projects, foundation/fund raising information, and extensive volunteer placement referrals.

CRIMINAL APPEALS, 642-4495, 37 Boalt Hall. A group operating out of Boalt Hall which provides legal research services to inmates in California prisons, especially San Quentin. They handle primarily cases involving inmates with grievances who are appealing their sentences from within prison. They also visit their clients.

DISABLED WOMEN'S COALITION, 843-0593, Eshleman Hall, 3rd Floor. The Coalition does group counseling and activities, community education and individual counseling. Their goal is to aid and educate disabled women and to educate and involve the community as to the needs and abilities of disabled women.

KOREAN INVOLVEMENT PROJECT, c/o Trinity Church, 2320 Dana St., Berkeley. The volunteers to this project provide tutoring, counseling and educational programs for Bay Area Korean-Americans.

LA RAZA LAW STUDENT RECRUITMENT, 642-4233, 37 Boalt Hall. The goal of this project is to recruit and gain acceptance into law school of more Chicanos, in order to provide the Chicano community with more adequate legal resources.

MARRAKECH WEST, 642-2055, Tolman Hall, Campus. This project serves men and women ages 18-30 who have mild mental retardation. There is a group living emphasis, and the main function is to integrate these people into the community, preparing them for individual living and social independence.

MIGRANT LEGAL SERVICES, 642-1398, Boalt Hall, Campus. This is a legal project which provides a full spectrum of services to the population of migrant workers throughout California and the southwest.

PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CLINIC, 3236 Adeline St., Berkeley, 653-2534. A health care and screening center for the poor and Black communities of South Berkeley.

PROJECT GET-OVER, Martin Luther King Jr. High School and West Campus. This is a bilingual, bicultural tutorial and counseling program aimed principally at Chicano students.

PROJECT POTENTIAL, 848-6370, Y House, 2600 Bancroft Way, Berkeley. This is a tutorial program operating at Berkeley High School's West Campus (9th grade) in which Third World tutors work with minority students, encouraging them to see themselves more positively and improve their academic skills to broaden their range of options both during and after school.

*Projects not applying to the ASUC for base funds.

HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION SURVEY BY CITIES

13a. CITY OF RESIDENCE BY POSITION

ACADEMIC POSITION	ALBANY RICHMOND	BERKELEY	OAKLAND	OTHER ALAMEDA COUNTY	WALNUT CR ORINDA ETC	MARIN COUNTY	SAN FRANCISCO	OTHER	PERCENT	TOTAL NUMBER	NO RESPO
PROFESSOR	17.1	60.8	6.1	1.2	11.9	.3	1.7	.9	100.0	574.	
ASSOC. PROFESSOR	10.9	57.7	12.2	.6	13.5	1.3	3.8	0.	100.0	156.	
ASST. PROFESSOR	19.6	58.1	8.8	1.4	7.4	.7	3.4	.7	100.0	148.	
INSTRUCTOR-LECTURER	14.8	56.1	8.4	2.6	7.7	1.9	6.5	1.9	100.0	155.	
PROFL. RESEARCHER	21.7	42.8	11.9	2.4	10.8	2.2	4.3	3.8	100.0	369.	
T.A. OR P.A.	18.7	54.2	10.4	2.1	4.9	2.8	4.2	2.8	100.0	144.	
OTHER ACADEMIC	20.2	48.8	11.3	1.5	8.9	1.5	5.4	2.5	100.0	203.	
TOTAL FACULTY	18.0	54.1	9.3	1.7	10.1	1.3	3.7	1.8	100.0	1749.	
STAFF POSITION											
ADMINISTRATOR	14.5	34.1	11.2	2.2	26.8	2.8	3.9	4.5	100.0	179.	
CLERICAL SERVICES	22.4	36.2	20.5	5.0	8.4	.4	1.8	5.4	100.0	1757.	
ENGR., FISCAL, ARTS	16.9	33.6	14.6	5.5	16.3	1.8	5.1	6.1	100.0	669.	
MAINTENANCE OPNS	19.8	16.0	20.3	11.9	12.8	.9	.7	17.6	100.0	444.	
FOOD, PROT. STDT. SVC.	24.2	29.5	11.4	7.6	18.2	0.	2.3	6.8	100.0	132.	
HEALTH SERVICES	19.4	19.4	30.6	11.1	8.3	2.8	8.3	0.	100.0	36.	
SCIENCES, OTHER	24.3	37.9	13.1	4.7	10.0	.7	2.3	7.0	100.0	301.	
TOTAL STAFF	20.8	32.8	18.0	6.0	11.9	.9	2.5	7.1	100.0	3518.	1
TOTAL FAC+STAFF	19.9	39.2	15.1	4.5	11.3	1.0	2.9	5.4	100.0	5267.	1

Source: University of California - Spring 1975
 Faculty/Staff Housing and Transportation
 Survey. Full-time respondents only.

University Related Housing

12 Residence Halls - 280 Students per Hall

2650 Durant Avenue -	Deutch Putman	Freeborn Cheney
2650 Haste Street -	Cunningham Ehrnam	Davidson Griffith
2400 Durant Avenue -	Ida Sproul Norton	Priestly Spens-Black

Apartments

Northside Apartment
2526-2540 Le Conte

Rochdale Apartments
2424 Haste

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

Bowles Hall - 200
Stadium Way

540 Students
2299 Piedmont Avenue

Stern Hall - 139
Hearst & Highland Place

Fraternities-Sororities

Manville Hall - 122
2745 Bancroft Way

1500 Students

CO-OP Housing

Hoyt Hall - 61
2915 Ridge

Wolf House - 27
2732 Durant

Sherman Hall - 39
2250 Prospect

Loth Loren - 58
2405-2415 Prospect

Ridge House - 37
2420 Ridge

Andres Castro Arms - 52
2310 Prospect

Barrington Hall - 190
2319 Dwight

Cloyne Court - 155
2600 Ridge

Davis House - 34
2833 Bancroft Steps

Euclid Hall - 25
1777 Euclid

Kidd Hall - 18
2562 Le Conte

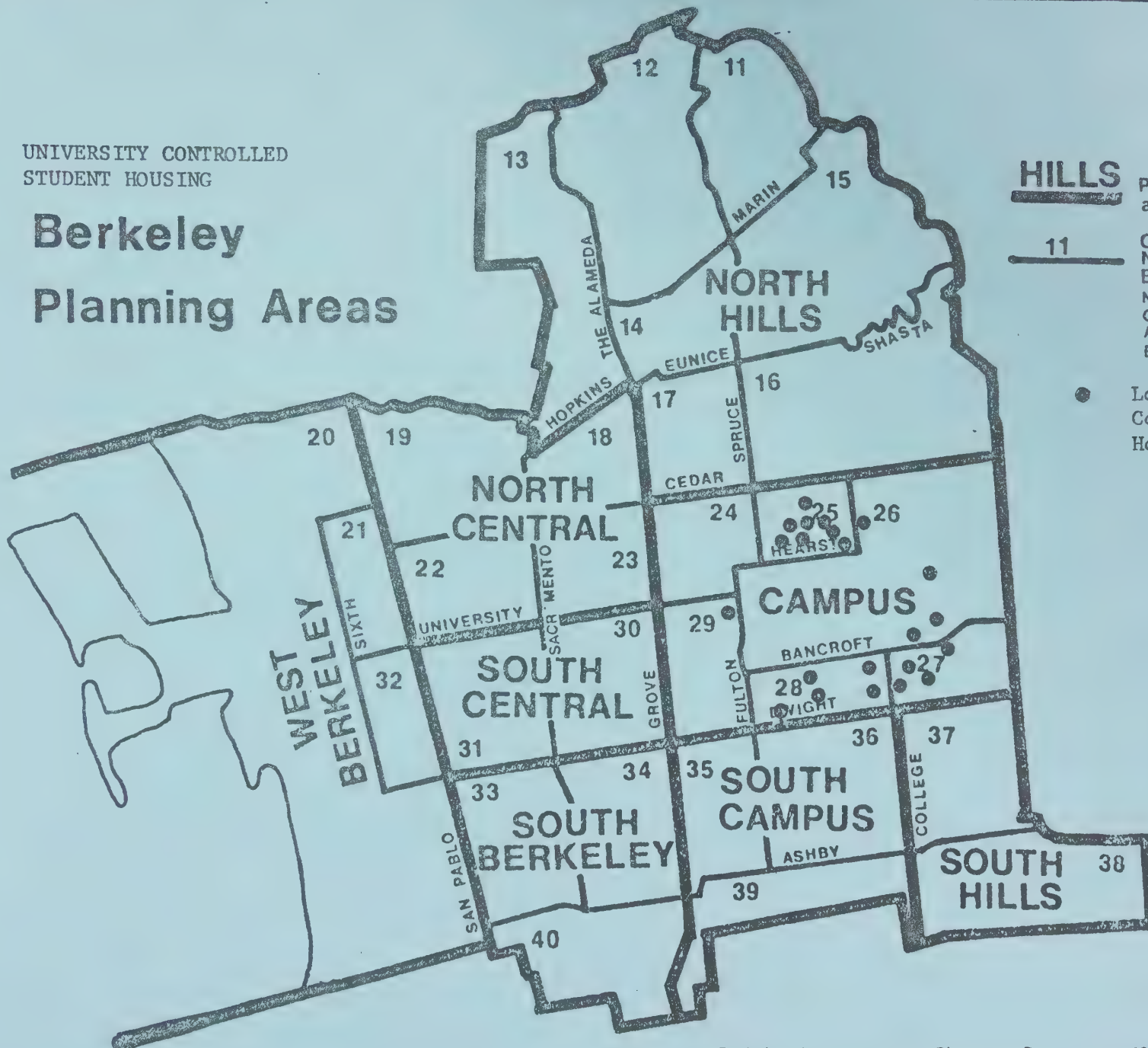
Oxford Hall - 104
2140 Oxford

Ridge Project - 128
2422 Ridge

Stebbins Hall - 63
2527 Ridge

UNIVERSITY CONTROLLED
STUDENT HOUSING

Berkeley Planning Areas



HILLS

Planning Area Name
and Boundary

11

Census Tract
Number and
Boundary

Note: All 1970 Berkeley
Census Tract Numbers
Are Preceded by 42 -
Example: 11 is 4211

● Location of University
Controlled Student
Housing.

SUMMARY: SOCIAL SERVICE RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION

Service Category	CITY PROVIDED		COMMUNITY AGENCY PROVIDED/CITY FUNDED			ALL OTHER	TOTAL
	General Fund	Other Funding Source	General Fund	CSA	CETA		
HEALTH	\$ 1,574,632	\$ 2,092,268	\$ 195,850	\$ 71,250	\$ 197,560	\$29,341,484	\$33,473,044
DIRECT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	550,000	900,000	16,000	-----	8,485	45,217,421	46,691,906
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING	-----	2,618,745	261,000	-----	2,954,758	16,871	5,851,374
SOCIAL SERVICES	371,104	1,197,555	692,713	430,690	473,891	4,459,261	7,625,214
PERSONAL PROTECTION AND SAFETY	3,626,750	135,600	-----	38,950	66,765	64,507	3,932,572
CULTURAL, INFORMATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL	2,073,703	174,070	41,790	3,500	183,640	411,400	2,888,103
SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATION	3,000	-----	-----	None Identified	-----	None identified	3,000
TOTAL	\$ 8,199,189	\$ 7,118,238	\$ 1,207,353	\$ 544,390	\$ 3,885,099	\$79,510,944	\$100,465,213

-SOCIAL SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF BERKELEY-

	<u>Department</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Federal</u>
I. HEALTH		\$3,666,900	\$1,574,632	\$1,681,575 (\$50,820-County)	\$ 359,871
A. Physical					
1. Health Maintenance					
a. Health Education	Public Health	\$ 28,700	\$ 28,700	\$	\$
b. Public Health Nursing	Public Health	308,150	308,150		
c. Nutrition					
1. Nutrition Section	Public Health	32,930	14,380		18,550 (CETA)
2. Women, Infants and Children Project	Public Health	51,142	5,980		45,162 (Dept of Ag)
3. Nutrition-Title VII	Rec & Parks Comm Services	57,000			57,000 (Title VII)
4. Portable Meals	Rec & Parks Comm Services	7,253	5,928		1,325 (CDBG)
2. Direct Health Care					
a. Maternity and Infant Care Project	Public Health	356,707	4,000	352,707 (SDH)	
b. Visiting Nurses	Public Health	154,700	80,500		74,200 (CETA)
3. Preventive Medicine					
a. Comprehensive Family Planning Program	Public Health	244,744	6,000	238,744 (SDH)	
b. Child Health Clinics	Public Health	69,990	64,673	5,317 (SDH)	
c. Community High Blood Pressure Control Program	Public Health	163,634			22,000 (CSA)
					123,084 (CDBG)
					18,550 (CETA)
d. Tuberculosis Control	Public Health	10,940	10,940		
e. Venereal Disease Control	Public Health	47,650	31,150	16,500 (SDH)	

C-9

-SOCIAL SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF BERKELEY-

	<u>Department</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Federal</u>
f. Laboratory Services	Public Health	\$ 87,500	\$ 87,500	\$	\$
g. Child Health and Disability Program	Public Health	31,310	5,515	25,795 (SDH)	
h. Immunization Program	Public Health	11,632		11,632 (SDH)	
i. Cancer Screening Project	Public Health	27,500		27,500 (SDH)	
j. Geriatric Screening	Public Health	50,820	50,820		
				(through Gray Panthers-Alameda County Revenue Sharing)	
B. Mental					
1. Psychotherapeutic Treatment					
a. Adult Out-patient	Public Health	379,740	47,486	322,254 (Short-Doyle)	
b. Youth and Children	Public Health	203,030	23,241	179,789 (Short-Doyle)	
c. Day Treatment	Public Health	164,169	7,223	156,946 (Short-Doyle-contract with Alameda Cty)	
4. Rehabilitation	Public Health	122,393	5,385	117,008 (Short-Doyle-contract with Alameda Cty)	
5. Other					
a. Consultation and Education	Public Health	97,540	10,000	87,540 (Short-Doyle)	
C. Emergency Services					
1. Adult Out-Patient (see Psychotherapeutic treatment)					
2. Crisis Intervention	Public Health	135,820	5,975	129,845 (Short-Doyle-contract with Alameda Cty)	
3. Ambulance Services	Police	42,000	42,000		
4. Emergency Medical Services	Fire	779,906	779,906		
D. Environmental Health					
1. Health Hazards Counseling	Public Health	17,400	17,400		
2. Occupation Health Programs		4,350	4,350		
a. Emergencies	Public Health				
b. Compensation Cases	Public Health				
3. Vector Control	Public Health	36,250	36,250		

-SOCIAL SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF BERKELEY

	<u>Department</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Federal</u>
II. DIRECT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE		\$1,450,000	\$ 550,000	\$	\$ 900,000
E. Shelter Subsidies					
a. Municipal Loan Program	Housing & Development	(see IV. c.,d.,f.)			
b. Pilot Rehabilitation Program	Housing & Development	\$ 550,000	\$ 550,000	\$	\$
c. Physically Disabled and Seniors Housing Rehabilitation	Housing & Development	325,000			325,000 (CDBG)
d. Emergency Repair	Housing & Development	100,000			100,000 (CDBG)
e. Model Cities Rehabilitation	Housing & Development	150,000			150,000 (HUD)
f. Neighborhood Rehabilitation Inspection		325,000			325,000 (CDBG)
III. EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING		\$2,618,745			\$2,618,745
A. Employment Placement					
1. Public Service Employment*	Most City Departments	1,990,518			1,990,518 (CETA)
2. Workrecreation	Rec & Parks Comm Services	(included in City recreation program)			
3. Youth Employment Services	Rec & Parks Comm Services	350,000			350,000 (CETA)
D. Special and Support Services					
1. CETA Administration	City Manager's Office	278,745			278,745 (CETA)
IV. SOCIAL SERVICES		\$1,568,659	\$ 371,104		\$1,197,555
B. Legal Services					
1. Civil Rights					
a. Police Review Commission	City Manager's Office	45,000	45,000		
b. Citizen's Assistant	Citizens Assistant	27,048	27,048		
c. Affirmative Action Contract Compliance	City Manager's Office	23,000	23,000 (estimated)		
C. Physically Disabled Services					
3. Other					

-SOCIAL SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF BERKELEY-

	<u>Department</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Federal</u>
a. Adult, Youth and Childrens Handicapped Programs	Rec & Parks Comm Services	(included in City Recreation Program)			
D. Housing Services		\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Information and Referral	Housing and Development	145,000			145,000 (CDBG)
3. Rehabilitation		114,480			114,480 (CETA)
		(spread over a-d. estimated)			
a. Pilot Rehabilitation Program (see Direct Financial Assistance)	Housing and Development	97,838	97,838		
b. Physically Disabled and Seniors Housing Rehabilitation	Housing and Development	93,300			93,300 (CDBG)
c. Emergency Repair	Housing and Development	84,760			84,760 (CDBG)
d. Model Cities Rehabilitation	Housing and Development	36,176			36,176 (HUD)
F. Other Youth Services					
1. Children's Services					
b. Child Care					
1. South Berkeley Child Care	Rec & Parks Comm Services	134,000			134,000 (CDBG)
2. Other					
a. Young Adult Project	Rec & Parks Comm Services	75,000			75,000 (CDBG)
b. Youth Day	Rec & Parks Comm Services	10,000			10,000 (CDBG)
c. Community Resources Project Information and Referral	Rec & Parks Comm Services	80,000			80,000 (CCCJ)
G. Senior Citizen's Services (not elsewhere classified)					
1. Senior Centers Operation					
a. University Avenue	Rec & Parks Comm Services	72,702	46,122		1,500 (CDRS)
b. South Berkeley	Rec & Parks Comm Services	93,500			25,080 (CETA)
c. East Bay Japanese Action	Rec & Parks Comm Services	Included with G. 2a			93,500 (CDRS)
2. Technical Assistance to Senior Citizens					

-SOCIAL SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF BERKELEY-

	<u>Department</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Federal</u>
a. New Light Service Center	Rec & Parks Comm Services	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000		
b. West Berkeley Senior Facility	Rec & Parks Comm Services	31,675		\$	\$ 31,675
3. Homemaker Services	Rec & Parks Comm Services	109,821	44,301		(CDRS) 65,520
4. Senior Transportation Service	Rec & Parks Comm Services				(CETA)
a. SOS	Rec & Parks Comm Services	39,000			39,000
b. CIL	Rec & Parks Comm Services	(from SOS) 6,688	6,688		(CSA)
II. Other					
1. Mediation Services	City Manager's Office	10,000	10,000 (estimated)		
2. Post Emergency Referral Services	Fire	32,853	32,853		
3. Assistance to Community Agencies	Rec & Parks Comm Services				
1. Technical Assistance	Rec & Parks Comm Services	75,510	2,906		54,889 (CDRS) 7,875 (CSA) 9,840 (CETA)
2. Program Monitoring	Rec & Parks Comm Services	66,054	22,442		16,057 (CDRS) 7,875 (CSA) 19,680 (CETA)
3. Fiscal Management	Rec & Parks Comm Services	45,294	2,906		25,393 (CDRS) 16,995 (CSA)
V. PERSONAL PROTECTION AND SAFETY		\$3,762,350	\$3,626,750		\$ 135,600
A. Crime Prevention					
1. Youth					
a. Juvenile Bureau	Police	198,000	198,000		
b. Youth Development Project	Rec & Parks Comm Services	60,600			25,200 (CETA) 35,400 (CCCJ)

-SOCIAL SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF BERKELEY-

	<u>Department</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Federal</u>
B. Law Enforcement					
a. Police Reserves	Police	\$ 42,000	\$ 42,000	\$	\$
b. Trainees-aides	Police	(included with Community Relations)			
c. Patrol Division	Police	2,584,250	2,584,250		75,000
			46,250		
			(Parking Meter Fund)		
d. Detective Division	Police	516,000	516,000		
E. Special Services					
a. Community Relations	Police	358,000	358,000		
1. Speakers Bureau	Police				
2. Ride Along Programs	Police				
b. Big Bertha Program	Fire/Police	500	500		
c. Junior Fire Department Program		(Fire)			
-School	Fire	3,000	3,000		
VI. CULTURAL, INFORMATIONAL AND RECREATION RESOURCES		\$2,247,773	\$2,073,703	\$ 41,330	\$ 132,740
				(BOSS)	
A. Cultural					
1. Berkeley Bicentennial Program	City Manager's Office	30,384	21,384		9,000
					(CETA)
2. Recreation Enrichment	Rec & Parks Comm Services	(included in City Recreation Program)			
3. Performing Arts	Rec & Parks Comm Services	(included in City Recreation Program)			
4. Arts and Crafts	Rec & Parks Comm Services	(included in After-School Recreation Program)			
5. Excursions	Rec & Parks Comm Services	(included in After-School Recreation Program)			
6. Music Camp	Rec & Parks Comm Services	(included in Camping Program)			
7. Community Arts	Rec & Parks Comm Services	60,360			60,360
		(spread over a-d)			(CETA)
a. Galley	Rec & Parks Comm Services	22,581	22,581		
b. Theatre	Rec & Parks Comm Services	19,640	19,640		
c. Technical Assistance	Rec & Parks Comm Services	10,240	10,240		
d. Resource Distribution	Rec & Parks Comm Services	5,658	5,658		
B. Informational					
1. Library	Library	940,480	870,250	41,330	23,900
			(Library fund)	(BOSS)	(CETA Est.)
			5,000		
			(fees)		

-SOCIAL SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF BERKELEY-

VI CULTURAL, INFORMATIONAL AND RECREATION RESOURCES

	<u>Department</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Federal</u>
C. Recreation					
1. City Recreation Program	Recreation/Parks/ Community Services	577,580	538,100		39,480
a. Active Sports					
b. Day Camp					
c. Fun Clubs					
2. After School Recreation Program	"	40,000	40,000		
3. Swim Pool Program	"	146,850	146,850		
4. Camping Program	"	394,000	394,000		
a. Family Camps	"				
b. Scholarships	"				
c. Camperships	"				
5. Mini-Park Programs	"				

VII SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATION

B. Adult Education

1. First Aid Training	Fire	3,000	3,000
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D. Consumer Education

1. Housing Seminars	Housing & Development	Included in 4.D.1 Information and Referral
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-SOCIAL SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF BERKELEY-

	<u>Department</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Federal</u>
B. Informational (cont'd)					
a. Adult Services	Library	included in Library Total			
1. Circulation of Materials					
2. Art and Music Resources					
3. Reference Resources					
4. Information					
5. Community Programs - Concerts, lectures, films, readings, speakers.					
b. Extension Services	Library	included in Library Total			
1. Project Outreach - monthly visit to all convalescent hospitals in Berkeley.					
2. Service to Board and Care homes, Senior Centers					
3. South and West Berkeley Branches - service to elderly, mentally and physically handicapped					
c. Young Peoples Services	Library	included in Library Total			
1. Circulation of Materials					
2. Story hour, regular and after school					
3. Library orientation and tours					
4. Summer reading program					
5. Programs for school classes					
6. Special collections					
7. Childrens shows					
8. Art and Music Resource					
9. Reference Resource					
10. Community Programs					

SUMMARY OF DOLLARS FOR HUMAN SERVICES
(Provided by the City of Berkeley)
BY HUMAN SERVICES CLASSIFICATION BY FUND

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
I. <u>HEALTH</u> - - - - -	\$ 1,574,632	\$ 2,092,268	\$ 3,666,900
A. Physical	\$ 653,416	\$ 1,088,886	\$ 1,742,302
B. Mental	93,335	873,537	966,872
C. Emergency Services	827,881	129,845	957,726
D. Environmental Health	58,000		58,000
E. Other			
II. <u>DIRECT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE</u> - - -	550,000	900,000	1,450,000
A. General Assistance			
B. AFDC			
C. Supplemental Assistance			
D. Insurance Programs			
E. Shelter Subsidies	550,000	900,000	1,450,000
F. Other			
III. <u>EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING</u> - - - - -	2,618,745		2,618,745
A. Employment Placement		2,340,000	2,340,000
B. Employment Counseling			
C. Skills Training			
D. Special and Support Services		278,745	278,745
E. Other			

SUMMARY OF DOLLARS FOR HUMAN SERVICES
(Provided by the City of Berkeley)
BY HUMAN SERVICES CLASSIFICATION BY FUND

	<u>General Fund</u>		<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
IV. <u>SOCIAL SERVICES</u> - - - - -	\$ 371,104	\$ 1,197,555		\$ 1,568,659
A. Consumer Protection				
B. Legal Services	\$ 95,048	\$		\$ 95,048
C. Physically Disabled Services				
D. Housing Services	97,838		473,716	571,554
E. Counseling				
F. Other Youth Services			308,960	308,960
G. Senior Citizen Service (NEC)	107,111		256,275	363,386
H. Other	71,107		158,604	229,711
V. <u>PERSONAL PROTECTION AND SAFETY</u> -	3,626,750	135,600		3,762,350
A. Crime Prevention	198,000		60,600	258,600
B. Law Enforcement	3,067,250		75,000	3,142,250
C. Rehabilitation				
D. Diversion				
E. Special Services	361,500			361,500
F. Emergency Services				
G. Other				
VI. <u>CULTURAL, INFORMATIONAL AND RECREATION RESOURCES</u> - - - - -	2,073,703	174,070		2,247,773

SUMMARY OF DOLLARS FOR HUMAN SERVICES
(Provided by the City of Berkeley)
BY HUMAN SERVICES CLASSIFICATION BY FUND

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
A. Cultural	\$ 79,503	\$69,360	\$148,863
B. Informational	875,250	65,230	940,480
C. Recreation	1, 118,950	39,480	1, 158,480
D. Other			
VII. <u>SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATION</u> - - - - -	\$3,000		\$3,000
A. Preschool			
B. Adult Education	3,000		3,000
C. Tutorial			
D. Consumer Education			
E. Health Education			
TOTAL - - - - -	-\$8, 199,189	\$7, 118,238	\$15, 317,427

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR HUMAN SERVICES BY AUSPICE OF OPERATING AGENCY AND
ORIGINAL SOURCE OF FUNDS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1974-75 IN ALAMEDA COUNTY

(Dollar Figures in Thousands)

Auspice of Operating Agency ¹	Total	Original Source of Funds						
		Government				United Way of the Bay Area	Founda- tions	Other ²
		Federal	State	County	Local			
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$662,090</u>	<u>\$474,961</u>	<u>\$114,327</u>	<u>\$58,043</u>	<u>\$7,371</u>	<u>\$4,679</u>	<u>\$1,785</u>	<u>\$924</u>
Government								
Federal	10,100	10,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	12,962	11,371	1,574	17	-	-	-	-
County	68,530	28,551	14,267	25,712	-	-	-	-
Local	91,391	60,045	24,038	33	7,025	-	220	30
United Way of the Bay Area	11,989	5,430	1,020	454	98	4,679	257	51
Independent	25,529	19,954	2,653	523	248	-	1,308	843
No Auspice (Payments to Individuals)	441,589	339,510	70,775	31,304	-	-	-	-

1/ See Appendix A for a complete list of agencies classified under each auspice.

2/ Includes private contributions and non-government funds provided by operating agencies.

Note: Expenditures are excluded if Auspice or Original Source of Funds is unknown. For this reason totals in this table may not agree with totals in other tables.

Source: BASPC survey of funding sources of human services in Alameda County, November 1975 - February 1976.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR HUMAN SERVICES BY PRIMARY GEOGRAPHIC SERVICE AREA AND PLACE IN WHICH
SERVICES ARE PROVIDED AND AUSPICE ~~IN ALAMEDA COUNTY~~ IN ALAMEDA COUNTY

(Dollar Figures in Thousands)

Area and Place	Total	Auspice of Operating Agency ¹						No Aus- pice (Payments to Indi- viduals)
		Government				United Way of the Bay Area	Inde- pendent	
		Federal	State	County	Local			
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$662,288</u>	<u>\$10,100</u>	<u>\$12,962</u>	<u>\$68,496</u>	<u>\$91,689</u>	<u>\$11,989</u>	<u>\$25,463</u>	<u>\$441,589</u>
<u>North County</u>	<u>132,690</u>	-	<u>1,770</u>	<u>12,361</u>	<u>69,979</u>	<u>7,251</u>	<u>16,878</u>	<u>24,451</u>
Alameda	4,443	-	-	166	2,151	181	74	1,871
Albany	519	-	-	-	515	-	4	-
Berkeley	24,526	-	183	-	13,969	1,323	4,543	4,508
Emeryville	201	-	-	-	201	-	-	-
Piedmont	185	-	-	-	152	5	28	-
Oakland	99,702	-	1,587	9,974	52,399	5,739	11,931	18,072
Multi-city	3,114	-	-	2,221	592	3	298	-
<u>Eden</u>	<u>30,558</u>	-	<u>48</u>	<u>6,988</u>	<u>11,622</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>2,201</u>	<u>9,481</u>
Castro Valley	2,322	-	-	-	2,322	-	-	-
Hayward	15,136	-	48	258	7,188	133	949	6,555
San Leandro	11,260	-	-	5,849	1,153	80	1,252	2,926
San Lorenzo	959	-	-	-	959	-	-	-
Multi-city	881	-	-	881	-	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF FUNDING SOURCES FOR OTHER SOCIAL SERVICE RESOURCES

(THOSE NOT PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF BERKELEY)

Type of Service	City of Berkeley General Fund	BUSD and BAS ³	County	State	CSA ¹	CETA ²	Other Federal	Quasi Public ⁴	Total
I. Health	\$ 195,850	\$ 90,000	\$27,311,980	\$ 1,190,088	\$ 71,250	\$ 197,560	\$ 361,000	\$ 388,416	\$29,806,144
II. Direct Financial Assistance	16,000	--	8,907,001	--	--	8,485	36,290,920	19,500	45,241,906
III. Employment and Training	261,000	16,871	--	--	--	2,954,758	--	--	3,232,629
IV. Social Service	692,713	3,502,400	446,678	95,500	430,690	473,891	193,443	221,240	6,017,555
V. Personal Protection and Safety	--	--	64,507	--	38,950	66,765	--	--	170,222
VI. Cultural, Informational and Recreational	41,790	--	--	--	3,500	183,640	12,500	398,900	640,330
VII. Supplemental Education	None Identified								
									TOTAL..... \$ 85,108,786

¹ CSA= Community Service Administration Funds (formerly OEO)² CETA= Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Funds
(Department of Labor)³ Berkeley Unified School District and Berkeley Adult School⁴ Includes United Way, Foundations and Other Sources

I. HEALTH

A. Physical

1.a. Medicare payments to Berkeley residents	\$27,000,000*	Welfare Department
b. Berkeley Visiting Nurses	23,760	United Way
2.a. Berkeley Community Health Project (Free Clinic)	26,000 52,609 27,000 9,500	714 - D Drug grant Alameda Co. Revenue Sharing General Fund CSA
b. Berkeley Women's Health Collective	41,183 24,000	Alameda Co. Revenue Sharing General Fund
c. West Berkeley Health Center	55,000	General Fund
3.a. Gray Panthers of the East Bay	50,820 9,750	Alameda Co. Revenue Sharing General Fund
b. West Berkeley Dental Clinic	14,250	CSA
4.a. Herrick Hospital Rehabilitation Dept.	40,000	United Way

B. Mental

1.a. C.H.A.N.G.E. Inc. (Child Advocacy Center)	31,578 38,205 53,300 19,000 28,500	SF Foundation CETA (Title I Support Services) CETA (PSE) General Fund CSA
b. Dept. of Public Health	680,310 422,382	Short-Doyle Direct Allocation Short-Doyle County Contract
2.a. The Pacific Center for Human Growth	5,000 1,000 44,935 16,675	General Fund ASUC Berkeley SF Foundation CETA

*Approximate figure based on data available.

I. HEALTH (Continued)

b. The New Bridge Foundation, Inc.	\$ 335,000	National Institute for Drug Abuse
	19,000	CSA
	18,000	CETA
	15,000	General Fund
	40,000	Alameda Co. Revenue Sharing
c. Herrick Berkeley Community Methadone Program	124,000	Alameda Co. Revenue Sharing
	24,000	General Fund
3. a. Berkeley Center	150,695	Alameda County Association for the Mentally Retarded
b. ACAMR - Childhood Center	33,948	Alameda County Association for the Mentally Retarded
c. Child Care Center for Retarded Children	24,628	State Department of Education
	10,000	Tuition paid by Regional Center
	120	General Fund
d. Growing Mind	90,000	BUSD
	12,500	S.F. Foundation
	40,000	Jurykowski Foundation
	14,000	General Fund
	16,210	CETA
4. <u>Rehabilitation</u>		
a. Bonita House (See III. C. 15)	22,768	Alameda County Short-Doyle
	3,368	Alameda Co. Revenue Sharing
	36,470	CETA
b. Berkeley Place, Inc.	40,000	Alameda County Short-Doyle
	18,700	CETA
c. Recreation Program for Artistic-like children under Auspices of Berkeley Recreation and Parks/Community Services Department	2,980	City - Rec. and Parks/Comm. Services

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II. DIRECT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

A. 1. General Assistance	\$ 324,000 (300 persons)	Welfare Department
B. 2. Aid to Dependent Children	7,125,696 Yearly cost (2136 families)	Welfare Department
C. 1. Food Stamps	925,200 (1578 persons)	Welfare Department
2. Homemaker Service (supplemental income for household help for elderly disabled)	508,410 (490 persons)	Welfare Department
D. 1. Social Security Administration Payments ¹	33,890,400	Federal Social Service Administration
E. 1. Berkeley Housing Authority	2,400,520	HUD, Section 23, Leased Housing Program
F. 1. Emergency Food Project University Lutheran Chapel	23,695 16,000 8,485 19,500	Alameda Co. Revenue Sharing General Fund CETA Lutheran World Relief

¹See attached sheet for detailed information

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III. EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

A. Employment Placement

1. Berkeley Workreation Council	40,000	General Fund - Departmental Budgets
	15,000	General Fund
	10,877	BUSD - Youth Wages
	5,994	BUSD
2. State of California Employment Development Department	200,000	CETA
3. Alameda County Ex-Offender Skills Bank	55,470	CETA
	23,470	CETA (Job Placement)
4. State of California Personnel Board	57,555	CETA
5. Alameda County Project Intercept	23,470	CETA (Job Placement)
6. Advocates for Women	42,610	CETA (Job Placement)
7. Aztlan Research & Development: PEP	28,890	CETA (Job Placement)
8. South Berkeley Dispossessed Developers	4,800	CETA (Job Placement)
9. Youth Employment Service	484,610	CETA (Title I & III)

B. Employment Counseling

1. Advocates for Women	22,180	CETA (PSE)
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C. Skills Training

1. Asians for Job Opportunities in Berkeley (AJOB)	86,589 5,998 14,806	CETA (ESL) CETA (PSE) CETA
2. Bay Area Assn. of Household Technicians	31,350 9,970	CETA CETA (PSE)
3. Good Earth Project (Organization)	6,000 15,670	General Fund CETA
4. Aztlan Research & Development BABEL/LULAC	75,235 51,504	CETA CETA
a. Aztlan/LULAC Abrazar Project	15,000	CETA (Stipends)
6. East Bay O.I.C.	150,000	CETA
7. Brotherhood of Railway & Airline Clerks (BRAC)	32,075	CETA
8. Lizzie's Upholstery	13,370	CETA
9. East Bay Skills Center	163,994	CETA
10. Cruickshank Accounting	17,790	CETA
11. Bay Area Urban League	114,500 100,000	CETA (OJT) CETA (OJT)
12. Advocates for Women (See Emp. Counseling)	49,000	CETA (OJT)
13. South Berkeley Dispossessed Developers	10,195	CETA (OJT)
14. State of Calif. Employment Development Dept.	86,000	CETA (OJT)

C. Skills Training (Cont'd)

15. Bonita House	21,000	CETA (Work exp.)
16. St. Paul A.M.E.	30,500	CETA (Work exp.)

D. Special & Support Services

1. Berkeley Unified School District	394,243	CETA
2. Regents of the University of California, State of California	96,664	CETA
3. State of California Employment Development Department	106,250 520,000	CETA (Manpower) CETA (Stipends)

IV. SOCIAL SERVICES

A. Consumer Protection

1. Berkeley Welfare Rights	14,250	CSA
2. Community Conservation Centers	53,000 13,910	General Fund CETA
3. Ecology Center	4,150 14,470	General Fund CETA

B. Legal Services

2.a. Pro Per Collective	25,886 2,700	CETA United Methodist Volunteer Service
b. Women's Legal Center	5,130	CSA
4. Berkeley Neighborhood Legal Services	112,800	CSA

IV. SOCIAL SERVICES (Cont'd)

C. Physically Disabled Services

3.a. Berkeley-Outreach Recreation Program. (BORP)	17,000	CSA
b. Center for Independent Living	101,334	Alameda Co. Revenue Sharing
	15,000	General Fund
	50,000	Dept. of Rehab. (State) (Computer Training)
	23,750	CSA
	17,060	CETA
	50,000	Rehab. Serv. Admin. (Fed) (Counselor Training)
	70,207	Alameda Co., Comm. on Aging-Transportation
c. Deaf Counseling & Referral Agency	28,000	Dept. of Rehab. (State)
	10,000	Private donations & Small Foundation Grants
d. Disabled Women's Coalition (BORP)	17,000	General Fund
	8,550	CSA

D. Housing Services

2. Temp. /Emergency Shelter

	8,600	CETA
a. Berkeley Community YWCA (Women's Refuge)	47,092	Alameda Co. Revenue Sharing
	18,000	General Fund
	2,500	Betten Fund
b. West Berkeley Community Crisis Center	9,500	CSA
c. Demeter House	16,535	CETA

5. Foster Homes

a. That's My Mama Too	18,000	General Fund
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E. Counseling

1.a. Family Service of Berkeley	50,000	Alameda Co. Revenue Sharing
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IV. SOCIAL SERVICES (Cont'd)

E. Counseling (Cont'd)

1. a. Family Service of Berkeley (Cont'd)	66,500	United Way
	9,750	CSA
	20,000	General Fund
3. a. Twilight Service Center	20,000	CSA
	28,500	CSA
b. Bay Area Women Against Rape	30,000	Alameda Co. Revenue Sharing
c. Berkeley Women's Center	11,200	General Fund
	24,200	Alameda Co. Revenue Sharing
	8,595	CETA
d. Berkeley Support Services	32,000	General Fund

F. Other Youth Services

1. Children's Services

b. Child Care

1. Bananas, A Place to Find Playmates	24,000	S.F. Foundation
	18,670	CETA
2. Berkeley/Albany YMCA: Berkeley Head Start	27,000	CETA
3. Bethlehem Lutheran Church	17,088	CSA
4. BUSD Early Childhood Education Office: Before & After School Programs And Parent Participation Nurseries	3,500,000	Federal: Title 20 State: Children's Centers Parent Fees Berkeley Property Tax: Child Development
5. Jackson Learning Center	16,210	CETA
6. Rose Street Community Child Care Center	9,930	United Way

IV. SOCIAL SERVICES (Cont'd)

F. Other Youth Services (Cont'd)

1. Children's Services (Cont'd)

b. Child Care (Cont'd)

7. Berkeley After School Program	3,744	General Fund
8. Blue Fairy Land	1,605	General Fund
9. Caring Center	495	General Fund
10. Ephesian Church Child Development Center	2,718 16,210	General Fund CETA
11. Nia House	16,452	General Fund
12. Sick Child Care Program	5,163	General Fund
13. Berkeley Coordinated Child Care Services	178,703 68,700 49,495	General Fund CETA CETA (Support Services)
14. Centro Vida	17,100	CSA
15. South Berkeley Day Care Agency	134,000	General Fund: CDRS

c. Other

1. Berkeley Youth Alternatives	98,730 109,125 21,195 12,000 10,000 8,500	Alameda Co. Revenue Sharing National Institute of Health CETA General Fund S.F. Foundation National Youth Alternatives Project
2. St. John's Presbyterian Church	1,500	State Dept. of Health (K-3 Nutrition Subsidy)

G. Senior Citizen Services (not elsewhere classified)

1. Bethlehem Lutheran Church	15,094	CSA
2. East Bay Japanese For Action, Inc.	1,610 7,483 8,128 15,000	ASUC: Community Projects Office General Fund CSA General Fund
a. (Berkeley Japanese Senior Citizens Project)	19,000	CSA
3. Senior Center of Berkeley	82,000 25,818 7,000	General Fund Title VII (Fed) CSA (SOS Project)
4. St. John's Presbyterian Church	2,400	Berkeley Adult School
5. West Berkeley Senior Citizens Center	38,000	CSA
6. Stiles Hall - Elderly Companionship Project	16,000	State Dept. of Health
7. Seniors Citizens Out Reach	25,115	Alameda Co. Revenue Sharing
Retired Seniors Volunteers Program	9,500	CSA
10. YMCA New Light Senior Center	38,000	CSA

IV. SOCIAL SERVICES (Cont'd)

H. Other

1. Community Services United	37,900	CETA
	15,000	General Fund
2. United Way of the Bay Area	18,000	CETA
3. St. Paul A.M.E.	15,060	CETA (PSE)
	10,000	General Fund
4. Veterans Services	40,000	CETA
5. Stiles Hall, University YMCA:	8,300	CETA
	20,000	United Way
	35,000	S.F. Foundation
	39,000	United Way
6. East Bay Center of Concern	22,560	CETA
7. Western Regional Citizen Participa- tion Council	9,535	CETA
8. Organic Farmers of Berkeley	4,750	CSA
9. South Berkeley Community Church	20,000	General Fund
10. Transportation for the Unable Fiscally and Financially	7,800	CSA

VI. CULTURAL, INFORMATIONAL & RECREATIONAL RESOURCES (cont'd)

C. Recreational

1. Berkeley Red Cross	133,000	United Way
2. Camp Fire Girls	44,000	United Way
3. YMCA (Berkeley)	110,000	United Way
4. YMCA (Community)	72,400	United Way
5. YWCA (University)	31,000 7,200	United Way CETA
6. East Bay Track Club	5,000 8,335	General Fund CETA

D. Other

1. League of Women Voters	6,000	General Fund
2. KPFA	20,415	CETA
3. East Bay Area Club of Negro Business and Professional Women	18,360	CETA

VII. SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATION

None Identified

V. PERSONAL PROTECTION AND SAFETY

C. Rehabilitation

1. Project Re-Entry (Re-Entry to Society)	38,950	CSA
2. Alameda County Project Intercept	58,620	CETA (PSE)

D. Alternatives to Incarceration

1. Berkeley Own Recognizance Project	64,507	Alameda Co. Revenue Sharing
	8,145	CETA

VI. CULTURAL, INFORMATIONAL & RECREATIONAL

A Cultural

1. Pacific Assn. of the Arts (PAOTA)	790	General Fund
2. Rainbow Sign	12,500	National Endowment of the Arts
3. Berkeley Stage Company	38,880	CETA
4. Black Repertory Group	10,000	General Fund
	18,585	CETA
5. Young Adult Project	3,500	CSA (Cultural)
	20,000	General Fund
6. Berkeley Promenade Orchestra	13,600	CETA
7. Berkeley Theatre Arts Foundation	6,060	CETA
8. Community Art Education (Univ. Art Museum)	7,000	U.C. (Salary, office overhead)
	1,500	E.B. Foundation
9. Multi Media Works, Inc.	32,300	CETA
10. Pomergranate Players and Theatre	19,905	CETA

Social Service Providers As Identified
by the Savvy Project

Social Services	<p><u>Child Care:</u></p> <p>BUSD, South Berkeley Child Care Program, Bananas, BCCCS (Private Child Care Centers), U.C.</p>	<p><u>Youth:</u></p> <p>Workrecreation City of Berkeley, Berkeley Youth Alternatives, Community Resources Project Youth Employment Services Project REAL, B.U.S.D.</p>
	<p><u>Disabled:</u></p> <p>CIL, Disabled Women's Coalition, Berkeley Outreach Recreation, Program.</p>	<p><u>Elderly:</u></p> <p>City of Berkeley, Gray Panthers Geriatric Health Services Program SAGE, RSVP, Abrazar, Volunteers in Community Service, Portable meals and Home-maker Services.</p>
Employment and Training	<p>C.E.T.A. Bay Area Urban League, Employment Development Department, East Bay Skills Center, Bay Area Preparatory Program, People's Energy, Project REAL, Youth Employment Service, Berkeley Workrecreation Council, Advocates for Women, Jobs for Older Women, Aztlan Research and Development, Abrazar, Asians for Job Opportunities is Berkeley, Inc. Labor Occupational Health Project, Bay Area Committee for Occupational Safety and Health Workers Rights Center.</p>	
Health Services	<p><u>Mental Health:</u></p> <p>City, CHANGE Inc. Free clinic, Pacific Center for Human Growth, Family Service of Berkeley, Juvenile Division, U.C. Psychology Clinic Center for Personal and Social Change.</p>	<p><u>Alcoholism:</u></p> <p>City, Alcoholics Anonymous</p>
	<p><u>Drug Abuse:</u></p> <p>City, Free Clinic Herrick Hospital, G.R.O.U.P., Inc., New Bridge Foundation</p>	<p><u>Veneral Disease:</u></p> <p>City, West Berkeley Health Center People's Free Medical Clinic, U.C., Hospitals</p>

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